The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5247. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Rights of American Citizens.

The Vote on the Funding Bill to be Taken in the House on Monday.

The President's Veto of the Electoral College Bill.

His Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Democratic Hopes and their Gaudy Foundation—Another Candidate for Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau—Mr. Johnson and the Office-Seekers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

The first shock incident to the *dénouement* of the recent Democratic Convention having in a measure subsided, the wiseacres of the party have had opportunity to cast about for some peg to hang a hope upon, to take as it were an inventory of the assets of the party, from which they may realize and if possible avert the almost inevitable bankruptcy that awaits them.

These crumbs of comfort are at best but meagre, and the more thoughtful of the party despondingly admit that even these so-called assets will in the end be entered on the debtor side of their profit and loss account. Let me give you the expectations of the most sanguine as received within the past week.

First comes the hope that the Republicans, relying upon the certainty of their success and counting upon the despondency of the Democracy, may neglect to bring out their entire strength, and, as in the fabled contest between the hare and the tortoise, the race may be won by the "slowest coach." In this a suggestive Scriptural proverb encourages them; something about the race not always being to the fleet-footed.

Next, they felicitate themselves with the belief that for SEYMOUR, more than for any other man, will the turgid bondholders (I'm tired of saying "bloated") of Wall-street shell out their easily-gotten, untaxable lucre, and inundate the doubtful States with a shower of gold, or at least Pactolian water, such as JUPITER never conceived nor DANAE—I think that was the lady's name—dreamed of. Appropriate proverb for this, "money makes the mare go."

But chiefly do the Democracy hope for the prestige of a successful October campaign in the Middle States to help them in November. In Ohio they will be content with a gain of a half-dozen members of Congress. There's modesty for you. In Pennsylvania they expect five Democratic gains in the Congressional delegation, and a majority of a few thousands on the vote of the State, provided New-York performs all she has promised to do in aid of this result.

But in Indiana the Democratic sky is gorgeous with rainbows and resplendent with auspicious omens. There they find cause for downright, hearty self-congratulation in the discovery of the fact that they unwittingly blundered into one single instance of good tactics in their late Convention. Thus they reason. The popularity of Senator HENDRICKS in his own State is well attested. Senator HENDRICKS is the nominee for Governor in his own State. They can do now, what could not have been done had he received the nomination for the Presidency, and that is, avail themselves of his popularity in securing a victory in October the prestige of which will help them wonderfully in November.

With Democratic triumphs in October in two of these three States, they are confident that their ranks will be reinforced with the accession of the bulk of that numerous army of free lancers or political soldiers of fortune, who never fall into line until within a few days of the election.

I have conversed with many of the party, and find that the foregoing possibilities make up the lenten entertainment on which they are feeding their half famished hopes of success. They devour these meagre viands with the greed of starving men, while at the same time they evince a lurking suspicion that they are after all feeding on Dead Sea fruits. Of one thing, however, they are sure—they can now organize on a purely Democratic basis, with none but the old *regime* to consult. They have plainly declared for the High Church of the Democracy, and taken one of the apostolic succession for a standard-bearer. Henceforth they will encounter but little embarrassment from the evangelical disciple, who are tinctured with progressive heresies, and who complicate the old order of things by trying to keep pace with events. All such must seek affiliation elsewhere, or else wander about like DANTE's spirits of the first circle, who were a little too good for one place and not good enough for the other.

Mr. CHASE, it is said, may possibly vote for the Convention's ticket for the logical reason that the Convention didn't vote for him, but Mr. CHASE cannot carry many of his friends to that extent. The Chief Justice's claims were identical with Mr. JOHNSON's, and CHASE's woes are JOHNSON's grievances, so executive assistance will hardly be squandered in aid of what partakes of the nature of ingratitude.

WILSON SHANNON, ex-Governor of Ohio, now of Kansas, a Democrat of the old school, is sojourning in the city, and, as rumor says, is seeking to again enter the noble army of office-holders, by tendering his services to the President as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The little State Kansas, whence he now hails, is evidently impressed with the notion that she possesses a monopoly in the spoils of that and the Indian Bureau; that while the "eyes of all Delaware" may do the watching, she can best do the preying. The nomination of Mr. SHANNON would, however, be a decided improvement on that of his fellow-citizen whose name was received and rejected in such high dudgeon by the Senate; but the people of the Eastern States somehow incline to the opinion that men with sufficient calibre, and an indifferent amount of integrity, can be found elsewhere than in the Trans-Mississippi region; as an evidence of this, a small legion of applicants have sent in their cards, with proper indorsements, to verify this opinion and receive the appointment of Head of this Bureau of often decisions.

Who will be the lucky man is a conundrum too intricate for outsiders.

The project to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau after the 1st of January next is likely to cause considerable commotion, or would if Congress were to continue much longer in session.

Giving its friends all that they claim in behalf of this institution—and they claim but little more than facts will award to them—there must be a time when this national effort to dispense individual charity must cease. It has done a good work in the main, and the small amount of evil that may have resulted from it, will not prevent its being regarded in history as a politic measure, wisely framed to meet the necessities of these anomalous times.

It is whispered that the country is henceforth to be astonished by evidences of returning reason on the part of the President in the appointment of men to important offices. True the Perry Fuller affair was a poor harbinger of such good intent, but that may have been the fulfilment of pledges given under peculiar appliances. The short official term still left to Mr. JOHNSON, could not better be used in the promotion of his own good fame, than by nominating men for responsible positions who can base their claims on something above mere party fealty or party service. He has not always done this, as the country knows; but it may be said, on the other hand, that good nominations have been rejected by the Senate as frequently and summarily as bad ones. As a general thing, too, these rejections have been made for reasons too puerile to be looked for in a Senate of the United States. The country would be the better for a change in this respect at both ends of the avenue.

The weather here astonishes the oldest inhabitants. In addition to a temperature each day over-topping the nineties, we have the accumulated dust of a four weeks' drought. It all has a terrible effect on the dignity of the Fortieth Congress, plainly discernable in the sweltering faces, saturated handkerchiefs, disarranged toilets and humiliated shirt collars of the members. The "ignoble beverage" fails to allay their thirst, and the fanning apparatus of the Capitol raises the wind but don't keep the mercury down. A western member, *not* from Tennessee, in the fever of the day and the fervor of his heart, yesterday groaned to his colleague, "I wish that *icy*-thermal line was carried through this hall." He had vaguely caught an idea from the recent Alaska debate, of a line that seemingly would be a good one to fight on all Summer. POTOMAC.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 18.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Nebraska City to intersect the Union Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

COMMANDER HUGHES.

Mr. NYE called up the joint resolution for the restoration of Commander HUGHES, of the United States Navy, from the retired to the active list, which was passed.

SOUTHERN LOANS.

Mr. CATTELL reported, from the Committee on Finance, and recommended the indefinite postponement of the resolutions of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia and Mississippi, asking loans from the Government, which was agreed to.

SUITS AGAINST CORPORATIONS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill in relation to corporations, created by the laws of the United States. It authorizes the transfer from the State to Federal courts of suits against corporations, created by the acts of Congress, upon the corporations filing statements that such cases involve questions arising under laws and treaties of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL stated that the necessity arises from an evil growing out of suits brought against the Pacific and other railroads chartered by the United States, upon which injunctions are placed, in State Courts, as has been done in the City of New-York.

Mr. COLE thought that it might be against the interest of private parties having a course of action against railroad companies, and suggested laying the bill over.

Mr. HENDRICKS, too, feared that it might operate as a substantial denial of justice to private individuals in litigation with railroad companies. The bill then passed by a vote of 30 to 13.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. MORTON called up the bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio River. It is a bill of a general character, recently published, placing restrictions on the erection of bridges, with a view to prevent the obstruction of navigation, to be subject to the supervision of the Secretary of War.

Mr. VAN WINKLE addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, arguing that the proposed span to be required over the main channel, 500 feet, impracticable, unnecessary, as well as dangerous. He said it was aimed at two bridges now building.

Mr. MORTON replied that he had submitted the testimony of the merchants and Boards of Trade of Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and pilots of the Ohio River in petitions to this body, showing the necessity of protection to navigation. He said no opposition was made, except by two railroad companies that want to build two cheap bridges, and would for that purpose imperil the commerce of the country. He read from reports by Col. ROBERTS, in charge of engineering on the Ohio River, and by Col. WARREN, to show the necessity and feasibility of the 500 feet span. He insisted that bridges can be built as cheaply with 500 as with 300 feet span.

Mr. POMEROY followed in opposition to the bill, holding that 500 feet spans are impossible in any but suspension bridges, and that no instance of a railroad bridge of more than 350 feet span can be found in the United States.

Messrs. POMEROY and CAMERON having indicated an intention to offer amendments to the bill,

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. CONNESS insisted on the special order, the bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, and the pending bill was laid over.

Mr. SUMNER took the floor. He said: Mr. President, before entering upon this discussion, I wish to read a brief telegram which came by the cable last evening. It is as follows:

LONDON, Friday, July 17.

In the House, last evening, STANLEY, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, made an important statement in answer to a question asking for information. In reply, he said he had already sent to the United States Government a note on the matter of naturalization, the substance of which was that the British Ministry was ready to accept the American views of the question. He, therefore, thought a misunderstanding between the two nations impossible.

Add to this important information and the well-known fact that the United States have already ratified treaties with North Germany and Bavaria, and that we are now engaged in negotiating treaties with other Powers for the settlement of this question, and we may surely approach the discussion without any anxiety except for the honor of our country. The declared object of the present bill is all lost in certain special features, which are nothing less than monstrous and utterly unworthy of a generous Republic hoping to give an example to mankind. Surely, Sir, it is noble to reach out and protect the rights of the citizen at home and abroad, but no zeal in this behalf should betray us into conduct which cannot be regarded without a blush. This bill proposes to give prodigious powers to the President, such as have never been given before in our history. The are without precedent. On this account alone they should be carefully considered, and they should not be granted unless on good reason. If it be shown that they are not only without precedent, but that they are inconsistent with the requirements of modern civilization—that they are of evil example and tend directly to war—then, on this account, we should hesitate still more before we venture to grant them. Not lightly can a nation set itself against the requirements of civilization; not lightly can a nation do an act of evil example; not lightly can a nation take any step toward war. The whole business is solemn. Nothing graver could challenge the attention of the Senate. Two powers are conferred upon the President. First, to have supreme control of our commercial relations with a foreign Government, and secondly, to arrest and to detain in custody any subject of a foreign Government found within the jurisdiction of the United States. The suspension of commercial relations and the arrest of innocent foreigners simply at the will of the President—these are the two powers: it would be difficult to imagine greater. We have had in our own history the existence of an embargo, when all our merchant ships were kept at home and forbidden to embark in foreign commerce. That measure was intended to save our ships from insult and our sailors from impressment. This was done by act of Congress. I am not aware of any instance in our own history, or in the history of any other country, where there has been a suspension of commercial relations with the hostile Power. Commerce, with that Power, is impossible, and there can be no contract even between the citizens and subjects of the two Powers. But this is war. It is now proposed to do this same thing and to call it peace. The proposition is new—absolutely new—not an instance of history, for not a phrase in the law of nations sanctions it. I need not say how little consequence it is with the age in which we live. The present object of good men is to make war difficult, if not impossible. Here is a way to make war easy. To the President is given this alarming power. In Europe, war proceeds from the Sovereign. In England, from the Queen in Council. In France, from LOUIS NAPOLEON. This is according to the genius of monarchies. By the Constitution of our Republic, it is Congress alone that can declare war; and yet by this bill, one man in his discretion may do little short of declaring war. He may at least hurl one of the bolts of war, and end the commercial relations of two great Powers. Consider well what must ensue. Suppose the bolt is hurled at England. All that various commerce on which so much depends; all that interchange of good which contributes so infinitely to the wants of each; all that shipping, and all those steamers traversing the ocean between the two—all the multitudinous threads of business by which the two peoples are woven together as in a mighty loom—all these must be severed. The next power conferred on the President is like unto the first in its abnormal character. It is nothing less than authority in his discretion to make reprisals by seizing innocent foreigners happening to be in the United States. The more this is considered, the more it must be regarded with distrust. Reprisals belonged to the incidents of war in the earlier ages before civilization had tempered the rudeness of mankind. All reprisals are of doubtful character. Reprisals on persons are barbarous. I do not say that according to the received right of war, some terrible occasion may not arise even for this barbarous agency. But I insist that it is frowned upon by all the best authorities even in our own country; that it is contrary to enlightened reason, and that it is utterly without any recent example. Admitting that such reprisals are not entirely discarded by the writers on the law of nations, they are, nevertheless, condemned. By the rights of war, as once declared, the lives of prisoners taken on the field of battle were forfeited; and early history attests the frequency of this bloody sacrifice. Who now would order the execution of prisoners of war? The day is passed when any such outrage can be tolerated. But it is hardly less barbarous to seize innocent persons, whom business or pleasure has brought within your peaceful jurisdiction, under the guarantee of the public faith. I am unwilling to occupy time on a matter which is so clear in the light of modern civilization, and of that enlightened reason, which is the landmark to civilization, and yet the present effort will justify me in exposing the true character of reprisals, as seen in the light of history. Reprisals were recognized by the Greeks, but disowned by the Romans. According to BYNKENSHOCK, who is so much quoted on the law of nations, there is no instance of such wickedness in the history of that magnanimous people, nor do their laws exhibit the least trace of it. (Bynkenshock Questiones Juri Pub., cap. 24.) This is strong language, and is in itself a condemnation of the whole agency. It is of the more weight as the author is our austerest authority on questions of the law of nations. According to him, reprisals are nothing less than "wickedness unworthy of a magnanimous people." During the Middle Ages, and afterward, reprisals were in vogue, but they have never found favor. They have been constantly reprobated, even when sanctioned. They have been excluded by safeguards and conditions. In a treaty between CROMWELL and the States General there was a stipulation against reprisals.

"Unless the Prince whose subject shall conceive himself to have been injured, shall first lay his complaint before the Sovereign whose subject is supposed to have committed the 'Tortous act,' and unless that Sovereign shall not cause justice to be rendered to him within three months after his application." (Bynkenshock, Ibid.)

This stipulation was renewed under CHARLES II. The same principle was declared by the Grand Pensionary DEWITT, who in the name of Holland protested that

"Reprisals cannot be granted except in case of an open denial of justice, and that even in case of a denial of justice the Sovereign cannot empower his subjects to make reprisals until he has repeatedly demanded justice for them." (Halleck's International Laws, p. 310.)

The same principle is also declared in the famous letter to the King of Russia, in the case of the Silesian loan, written by MURRAY, afterward Lord MANSFIELD, and so much praised by MONTESQUIEU. Here it is said:

"The law of nations, founded upon justice, equity, convenience, and the reason of the thing, and confirmed by long usage, does not allow of reprisals, except in case of a violent injury direct, and supported by the State, and justice absolutely denied in *reminime dubia* by all tribunals, and afterward by the Prince Duponcean." (Bynkenshock, P. Note.)

This is clear and strong. I might quote authorities without end to the same point. I content myself with adding the words of Gen. HALLECK, who, after saying in his admirable manual that "reprisals bring us to the awful confines of actual war" proceeds to lay down the rule that reprisals, even on property, can be only made where justice has been plainly denied or unreasonably delayed. (Halleck, p. 29.)

In the early days reprisals were directed against persons as well as property. Even against property it was done with hesitation, only in cases free from all doubt and after ample appeal to the sovereign for justice. Against persons it was done more surely. GROTIUS, our greatest master, who brought the rules of international law to the touchstone of reason, asserts that all reprisals are vindicated by custom rather than by nature. His language is that "this rule is not indeed authorized by nature, but generally received by custom." (Grotius, book 3, chap. 2, paragraph 4.) Since then the tendency has been to a constant mitigation of the rule. Without furthering this discussion with cases which are numerous, I give the summary of WHEATON in these words:

"It appears to be the modern rule of international usage that property of the enemy found within the territory of the belligerent state, or debts due to his subjects by the Government or individuals at the commencement of hostilities, are not liable to be seized and confiscated as prize of war." (Wheaton's Elements, Lawrence's Cost, p. 523.)

This rule, which is applicable to the condition of things on the breaking out of war, attests the care with which the modern law of nations watches the rights of individuals, and how it avoids making them suffer. Thus, even debts are not liable to seizure. How much more should an innocent person be exempt from any such outrage. It is when we consider the modern rule with regard to persons and property, that we are impressed still more by its benignity. Here I quote first a British authority, and then an American. Mr. PHILLIMORE, the author of the very elaborate and candid treatise on the law of nations, so full of various learning, after admitting that these reprisals, strictly speaking, affects the persons as well as the goods, proceeds to say that "in modern times they have been chiefly confined to goods."

He then add, in words worthy of consideration, that

"It is to be hoped that the reprisals of persons has fallen with other unnecessary and unchristian severities into disuse, and certainly to seize travelers by way of reprisals is a breach of the tacit faith pledged to them by the State when they were allowed to enter her borders." (Phillimore, Law of Nations, vol. 3, chap. 2.)

The same enlightened conclusion is expressed by DANA in his excellent notes to WHEATON, as follows:

"The right of reprisals is not limited to property, but extends to persons. Still the practice of modern times discountenances the arrest and detention of innocent persons strictly in the way of reprisals." (Dana, Wheaton, p. 370, note.)

If we look at the reason of the modern rule which spares persons, we shall find it in two different considerations, each of controlling authority—first, that an innocent person cannot be seized in a foreign country without a violation of the public faith; and secondly, that no private individual can be justly held responsible for the act of his Government. On the first head VATTEL speaks as follows:

"The sovereign declaring war can neither detain there subjects of the enemy who were within his dominions at the time of the declaration, nor their effects. They came into this country on the public faith. By permitting them to enter this territory and continue there, he has tacitly promised them liberty and perfect security for their return." (Vattel, Book Second, ch. 18, 344; Book Third, ch. 4, 13, ch. 5, 73.)

In the same sense HALLECK says: "Travelers and passing guests are in general excepted from such liability." The other reason was assigned by Mr. WEBSTER in his correspondence with the British Government in relation to the *Carolina* to the British Government. Having acknowledged the act of McLEOD in burning the *Carolina* as their act, Mr. WEBSTER at once declared that after their avowal the individuals engaged in it could not be held personally responsible. He added words worthy of memory at this juncture:

"The President presumes that it can hardly be necessary to say that the American people, not distrustful of their ability to redress public wrongs by public means, cannot desire the punishment of individuals when the act complained of is declared to have been an act of the Government itself." Weighty words by which our country is forever bound. (Phillimore, vol. 3, page 53.)

The same principle is adopted by HALLECK in his text book, when he says:

"No individual is justly chargeable with the guilt of a personal crime for the act of the community of which he is a member." (Halleck, International Law, p. 296.)

All these authorities furnish us the same lesson and bear against the present proponent. Another argument may be found in the extent to which reprisal on persons has been discarded by modern precedents. It is denounced not only by authority, but also by practice. I have already said that the proposition to suspend commercial relations is without an example in history. The other proposition is without example since the hateful act of the First NAPOLEON, (condemned afterward by himself,) when, during the short-lived peace of Amiens, he seized innocent Englishmen who happened in France, and detained them as prisoners, precisely as is now proposed under the present bill. Among these Englishmen who became the victims of this tyrannical decree was Lord ELGIN, on his return from Constantinople, where he had been as Ambassador; also, the famous Sir SIDNEY SMITH, the hero of Acre, both of whom at the time were passing through France. There was also an ingenious scholar of feeble health but exquisite attainments, JOSEPH FORSYTH, author of one of the best books ever written on Italy; he, too, was seized. In the preface to his admirable work his family have recorded the outrage. Read it if you would know the judgment that awaits such a transaction. The English historian thus describes this decree:

"This declaration of war was immediately followed by an act as unnecessary as it was barbarous, and which contributed more perhaps than any other circumstances to produce that strong feeling of animosity against NAPOLEON which pervaded all classes of the English during the remainder of the contest. Two French vessels had been captured under the English letters of marque in the Bay of Audierne, and the First Consul made this a pretence for ordering the arrest of all the English then traveling in France between the ages of 18 and 60. Under this savage decree, unprecedented in the annals of modern warfare, above ten thousand innocent individuals, who had repaired to France in pursuit of business, science or amusement, on the faith of the law of nations, which never extended hostilities to persons in such circumstances, were at once thrown into prison, from whence great numbers of them were never liberated until the invasion of the Allies in 1814."—(Allison, vol. 6, page 198.)

NAPOLEON himself, at a later day, when reason resumed its sway, condemned the act. In his conversation at St. Helena with LAS CASAS, he said:

"The greater part of these English were wealthy or noble persons, who were traveling for their amusement. The more novel the act, the more flagrant its injustice, the more it answered my purpose."

Here then was an admission that the act was at once novel and unjust. The Generals that surrounded him at the time most reluctantly enforced it. From the "Memoirs of the Duchess of Abrantes" we learn how poignantly her gallant husband, JUNOT, took it to heart and protested that he was unwilling to have anything to do with such an infamy. Recovering, at last, from the stupor caused by the order, he said:

"You know not only my attachment to your person, but my absolute devotion to everything which concerns you. It is that devotion which induces me to hesitate at obeying your orders and imploring you to take a few hours to reflect on the measure which you have now commanded. Demand my life, demand my blood, I will surrender them without hesitation, but to ask a thing which must cover us with ——. I am sure that when you come to yourself and are no longer fascinated by those around you, who compel you to violate measures, you will be of my opinion."

Every word of this earnest expostulation may now be justly addressed to the Senate. You, too, should you insist upon violent measures, will regret the surrender; you will grieve that your country has been permitted through you to fall from the great example which it owes to mankind. Sir, save your country, save yourselves. Suppose the law is passed, and the authority conferred upon the President, whom shall he seize? What innocent foreigner? It may be Mr. DICKENS or Mr. TROLLOPE, or it may be some merchant here on business, guiltless and under the constant protection of the public faith, of any wrong. The moment you do this you will cover the country with shame, of which the present bill will be the painful prelude. You will be guilty of a barbarism kindred to that of the Abyssinian King, THEODORUS. You will degrade the national name, and make it a byword of reproach. Sir, now is the time to arrest this dishonor. See to it by your votes that it is impossible forever.

Mr. CONNESS took the floor to reply. He said the Senator had given a learned dissertation on a subject not involved in this bill; that the history of the bill was well understood, as well as the reluctance of the Senator to report it to the Senate. "Connected with this," he went on to say, "the fortuitous and auspicious declarations of my Lord STANLEY, received yesterday by the Cable, which renders this bill entirely unnecessary—to which agency we should be most obliged. The graciousness of my Lord STANLEY on the utility of the Cable, perhaps, would be a matter of curious reflection. That they have both in this instance contributed, is stated in the appeal of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who conducts, as far as relation can conduct our foreign affairs. The honorable Senator in discussing this bill treats us to a dissertation on the question of reprisals pending war. This bill, Sir, does not contemplate war; it is not proposed to produce war. It is not intended to regulate the action of our nation or to effect other nations in case of war; but it does propose, Sir, that there shall be American statute laws for the protection of naturalized citizens in foreign States who shall have been arrested and imprisoned, and thus deprived of their rights and liberties, contrary to the dignity of this nation.

Mr. CONNESS read and explained the provisions of the bill as passed by the House, including the last section, which authorizes the President to make reprisals for arrests made upon a denial of the right of expatriation, and which the Committee on Foreign Relations recommend to strike out, and substitute a provision requiring the President to report the facts of such arrest to Congress. He said persons had been charged with treason and felony, and convicted in Great Britain upon testimony of words spoken in the United States.

Mr. SUMNER—Does the Senator hold that to be contrary to American law?

Mr. CONNESS—I propose, Mr. President, to make American laws that shall make that impossible.

Mr. SUMNER—There is nothing of the kind in this bill.

Mr. CONNESS continued: He believed native born American citizens had been arrested also, but that they had all been discharged. He had some affidavits, however, showing that naturalized citizens have been convicted upon false testimony, and that they were not present at the time and place where the offences charged were committed, but under the system of espionage and subornation of testimony so constantly followed in that country, they had been convicted and were now in foreign dungeons. Yet, he continued, the Senator has said there is no necessity for this law, since Lord STANLEY has said that they were ready to accede to and accept the American views upon this subject, but they were not ready yet to make a treaty. Well, Mr. President, even if he were ready to order the discharge of these citizens from prison, we should not be prepared to accept in lieu of a statute upon the subject that should show to those citizens the same measure of protection that we do any other citizen of the United States. We are told by the Senator that to pass an act of this kind is a declaration of war. I ask every Senator present, and I submit to the common sense of every man of this land from his knowledge of British pluck, whether the British nation would submit a single instant that we should treat their subjects in like manner as they have treated our citizens? In reply to Mr. SUMNER's remark likening reprisals to an act of King THEODORUS, Mr. CONNESS said the course pursued by the British nation toward King THEODORUS, showed the length to which the British nation will go, when outrages are committed on her people, expending millions to send an army to punish the offender, and according its commander the highest honor for his successes. He said that at the time of the seizure referred to of the British ships by NAPOLEON, those nations were at war, while we are now at peace with Great Britain, and entitled to all the consideration that any other nation is, while our people are seized and incarcerated, and we confine our action to the slow and tortuous processes of the State Department by representation and quiet process. With whatever motive, it was true, that lately a more vigorous protest has been made which is deserving of the nation, but it came very late. Those representations had been met, however, in foreign nations by the fact that we have no declaration on our own statute book on this subject, the British authorities and our own, as had been well said by the Senator, corresponding on the subject, since we derive ours from them, and they do not recognize in any respect the right of expatriation. He pointed out that we are nevertheless assuming among nations a rank that entitles us to a voice on this subject, and that outside of Great Britain none of our citizens have been arrested.

In reply to Mr. SUMNER's remark in regard to reprisals leading to war, he said: Well, Mr. President, if that should be a cause of war, in God's name what cause of war could be more holy? Where is there a man of an American pride of character that would not instantly fly to the defence of the nation in the prosecution of war for such a cause? I do not, Mr. President, stand here as the advocate of men who have been admitted to our citizenship, and who go from our country to others for the purpose of stirring up a revolt. If that can be shown in any case, it justified their detention, and we have nothing further to say. We defend our institutions against the interference of persons both at home and abroad, and we concede as readily, as a matter of course, that right for other nations. But, Sir, upon this monstrous plea, at this period of the world's history, that a human being created in the image of his Maker, as we say, the peer of any man, that it shall not be acknowledged that he has the right to determine where his citizenship shall be, what country he shall give his allegiance to, what class of political institutions he shall accept and adopt, why, Sir, that we should not be ready to stand up in defence of this great principle is, indeed, most strange. I know, Mr. President, that this is an important question. I know that it involves delicate consideration. I would not for any consideration, Sir, but that upon which the principle and dignity of this country should properly rest, and must rest, do any act at any time to involve us in difficulties with any other nation. But, Sir, if we refuse this measure of simple justice, of equal protection of all citizens, we should then repeal our Naturalization laws; we should stop inviting men to come and accept of their terms, and we should deserve to be a people determined to have no intercourse with other people—determined not to extend our institutions nor allow others to participate in them. But, while we invite them, Sir, and while we offer them legal and right means of citizenship with us, we must stand ready to give them equal protection. He went on to say, that public opinion indorses this view; that both the Republican and Democratic parties have asserted the same proposition in their platforms, and stand before the people asking their suffrage upon that basis, and that it cannot in good faith refuse to secure the protection of the naturalized citizen and prevent his being kidnapped and thrown into prison without cause. The very statement of these cases should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American citizen. He had in his possession the affidavit of Col. HALPIN, showing that his certificate of naturalization had been taken from his trunk before he was hurried off to prison and convicted upon suborned testimony, for words spoken and acts done within the United States and sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen years, in which condition he still remains. What steps, Mr. CONNESS asked, are to be taken? Are we to petition Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen for his release? Are we to ask DISRAELI to cease for a moment his efforts to defeat the advance of British liberality, that he may give his attention to our petition for the release of our citizen deprived of his liberty? Or are we to affirm our determination, and accompany that affirmative with proper means to secure his release?

Mr. CONNESS went on to reply to Mr. SUMNER's argument against conferring such extraordinary power upon the President, holding that no arm but that of the Executive has the power; that Congress can do nothing in the premises but make laws, and asking whether those wrongly imprisoned are to remain so until there is a change in the Executive office, or until Congress, if not in session, shall meet and request the President by resolution to take the necessary action; and whether the President is to be trusted with every power necessary to carry on this great Government and yet denied the power to protect a citizen deprived of his power by a foreign Government. I am a little astonished, Mr. President, (he continued,) that American Senators should introduce here, as a reason why we should not act, a dispatch from a British Minister, which in the same breath states "that the American views are adopted," and states that they are not prepared to make a treaty.

Mr. SUMNER—I did not assign that as a reason why we should not act. I said we might, in view of that, approach the subject without undue anxiety.

Mr. CONNESS pronounced it still worse to say that we can approach this subject without anxiety, because a British Minister uses smooth words. The Senator had proposed no action, but rose here and claimed that there is no necessity to act, for my Lord STANLEY, (he repeated, with sarcastic emphasis,) has said, and the cable has brought it, that he accepts the American view. Sometimes, Mr. President, I have thought that instead of views, men might better entertain something else. They might better have blood and sympathies and courage and let the means take care of themselves as they would. A man starves and the Senator does not offer him a stone but some common air, not the substance of a stone but some common air. A man is incarcerated in a dungeon and cries from thence and invokes the nation and people whom he has served so well, and the Senator responds to him by offering views and a dissertation on international law that has no applicability to the case. Mr. President, this is not a period for stuff and fustian. It is not a period when stories are taken in exchange for bread nor rags for raiment—not excuses for acts. After referring to the influences produced upon the country by immigration and the application by naturalized citizens of the advantages of republican government, he said: Our institutions were founded upon the eternal principle of right of humanity, so that we owe to the meanest in our midst the same duty as to the highest. He had not respect for anyone of foreign birth who did not devote himself wholly and entirely as he (CONNESS) did to the Republic. Recurring again to the question of the release of our citizens from foreign dungeons, and disclaiming any deeper feeling for them than he had for every human being deprived of his rights, he again implored the Senate, as part of the law-making power, to remove the cause of those complaints. He concluded by saying: Let us not depend upon the grace of foreign rulers, but let us depend upon the independent, fearless and righteous cause of our Government. I know I have detained the Senate much longer than I had intended. I came to the subject without preparation. I did not intend, Mr. President, to do my little part in this matter by the production of essays. I have never sought to make character or reputation in that way. Every trade has its ways and its tricks; but I can understand, Sir, and so can you, when one of our people is deprived of every right that makes life endurable, while the power that should protect him neglects him and turns away from him. I implore—I beg, Sir, that shall be no longer our rule, but that we shall do and perform our plain, simple duty, and let the rest take care of itself.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At the conclusion of Mr. CONNESS' remarks a message was received from the President, recommending certain amendments to the Constitution.

A motion being made to refer them to the Judiciary Committee,

Mr. FOWLER addressed the Chair from the Democratic side several times, while the question was being stated, raising his tone until be attracted the attention of the Chair, when he said:

Mr. President, I would like to make a remark.

The CHAIR (sharply)—What would the Senator like?

Mr. FOWLER—I would like to make a remark on that motion.

The CHAIR—The Senator can make any remark he chooses.

Mr. FOWLER—We usually on this side say what we please.

The matter was explained to the Senator, and the motion prevailed.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate the official ratification of the fourteenth amendment by South Carolina.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a joint resolution declaring the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CATTELL introduced a bill in relation to penalties and interest collected by direct tax Commissioners. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Mr. HOWARD spoke briefly on the pending bill. He, too, held that naturalized citizens, equally with native-born citizens, are entitled to protection in all their rights as citizens; that as contained in the preamble and the first section is the true American doctrine. He indorsed Mr. SUMNER's views in regard to the danger of conferring upon the President the power to make reprisals. He did not believe in the one-man power. Such matters should be left subject to negotiations by our representatives abroad, instead of this hot haste to get into a dispute with a foreign Government.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN replied to a remark of Mr. HOWARD in regard to expatriation under recent German treaties.

Mr. DRAKE denied the correctness of Mr. CONNESS' statement, that Col. HALPIN was incarcerated because of acts done and words spoken in the United States. He did so, he said, to elicit an explanation.

Mr. CONNESS replied that England has been in the habit of arresting Americans arriving in Ireland upon suspicion, and of proving by witnesses sent to the United States to collect testimony, that the parties have made speeches against the British Government, and finding out other facts, which evidence was received by the British Courts and used for their conviction. He believed that not only Col. HALPIN but many others were unjustly convicted.

Mr. DRAKE rejoined that it proved to be just as he had suspected. Evidence of words and acts had here been read merely to show the grievances of acts done on British soil.

Mr. SUMNER—That is so—that is the American law.

Mr. DRAKE said further that he should feel humiliated as a Senator to have it go forth that an American citizen had been so treated with impunity, and he wished it now to be published within the hour in which the fact had been stated by the Senator from California, that the only use made in the British Court of the words and acts of Col. HALPIN in the United States had been to show the *animus* of acts done by him on British soil. Similar evidence would have been taken here against an Englishman tried during the rebellion for attempting to run the blockade. He pointed out that in our Chinese treaty, as printed in the newspapers, the same privileges and immunities are accorded to Chinamen as to citizens of every other nation, while in the Senator's State they are kept down as the South once kept down its negroes, taxed as no other people are, and killed as readily as a Texan would kill a negro. He asked the Senator whether he would be prepared to answer the demands of the Chinese Government in that connection when that treaty is ratified.

Mr. CONNESS said that on that subject there could be no difference between them, but that if every citizen was to be tried for crime upon testimony of words spoken here or elsewhere against the British Government, but one other link would be found necessary to convict him, namely, a perjured witness to the act with which he was charged. All that he desired was that when an innocent man was incarcerated the Government should procure his release at any cost.

Mr. DRAKE pronounced that portion a reducing of the Government of the United States to the condition of a court of errors, to reverse decisions of the British Government.

At 4:30 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print ten thousand copies of the Internal Revenue law, as passed, six thousand for the House, and four thousand for the Treasury Department. Adopted.

Also, a resolution to establish a Stationery Bureau in the District of Columbia, where all the Departments shall obtain their supplies of stationery.

On a statement by Mr. JENCKES that that subject was being considered by the Committee on Retrenchment, the resolution was withdrawn.

PRINTING BILLS.

Mr. ELA, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution that no bill be paid by the Treasury for printing specifications of contracts above the contract price, except that seventy cents may be added to every thousand words for additional cost of composition, occasioned by a change made in the style of printing; by order of the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that Mr. ELA, who had been recently investigating irregularities in connection with the Patent Office printing, should make a statement explanatory of the resolution, or should have his report read.

The report was read, embracing facts in relation to the Patent Office printing, and the stationery contract for the Interior Department.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in view of statements in the report, asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, The late Commissioner of Patents alleges that he had the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the expenditures referred to in the report of the Committee on Printing,

Resolved, That a copy of said report be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and that he be directed to communicate to Congress in relation thereto.

Mr. JENCKES defended the Department of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents from the charges conveyed in the report.

Mr. ELA replied to Mr. JENCKES' remarks, and gave some illustrations of the mode by which the Government is victimized through contracts made in the Interior Department.

The joint resolution reported by Mr. ELA was passed, and the resolution offered by Mr. WASHBURNE was adopted.

CHARGES OF DISLOYALTY.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that in the matter of the charges of disloyalty against Mr. ANDERSON, member elect from Missouri, and the contestant, Mr. SWITZLER, the testimony be taken in the manner prescribed in the act regulating contested elections. The resolution was adopted.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the same Committee, reported back the credentials of five Representatives elect from the State of Louisiana, and of two Representatives from the State of South Carolina, and moved that the test oath be administered to them. The report was agreed to, and the six Representatives were sworn in. Their names are as follows: From Louisiana—M. VIDAL, J. H. SYPHER, J. P. NEWSHAM, JAMES MANN and W. JASPER BLACKBURN; from South Carolina—J. H. GOSS and J. B. WITTEMORE.

REMOVAL OF CHARGES OF DESERTION.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution providing that in all cases where private soldiers served out their term of enlistment, and were honorably discharged from the service, the Secretary of War shall, on application of the party, remove any charge of desertion that may stand on the roll against such soldier, where there has not been conviction for desertion by court-martial, which was passed.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor of South Carolina, transmitting a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, ratifying the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MOORHEAD made a statement in reference to the Tariff bill. He said, that on consultation with the friends, and especially the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, it had been concluded that at this late stage of the session, it was better not to antagonize the business before the House; and it was very certain that the Tariff bill, if it passed the House, could not pass the Senate this session. He had consulted within the last two or three days, members of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and was satisfied that even if the House passed the bill, the Senate would not take it up and act on it. The tariff men had reason to feel very grateful to the House for the strong support which the measure had received every time there had been a test vote. He therefore felt willing that it should remain until next session, and he desired the Speaker to state what position the bill would occupy when Congress reassembled.

The Speaker replied that the Tariff bill was now the unfinished business in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and that when the House went into Committee at the commencement of the next session, it would be the first business in order.

Mr. RANDALL inquired whether his colleague was making a motion to adjourn?

The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr. RANDALL—I give notice that if he shall make such motion, I shall object to it.

Mr. MOORHEAD—I do not intend to make it. I understand from the Speaker that a motion to postpone, or make it a special order, would not help its position. With that statement of the Speaker, I am willing to leave the bill just where it is, as it is in a position where it can be taken up at the commencement of next session. I therefore give notice that I will not call it up again this session.

Mr. BROOKS—The Tariff bill is dead for this session, to be resurrected at the next session.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Collectors of Internal Revenue to put the requisite stamps on documents which, through ignorance or accident, had not been sufficiently stamped at the time of their execution, and to remit the penalties.

The bill was passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The House at 1:30 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POMEROY in the Chair, on the Funding bill.

The amendments reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to section four, which were merely verbal, were agreed to.

Mr. RANDALL offered the following as a new section:

SEC. —. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That after the passage of this act all exchanges, purchases or sales of the bonds of the United States shall be made by inviting the competition of the public by advertising for proposals for any such exchanges, sales or purchases, which shall be awarded to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids, should he deem it to the public interest to do so.

It was agreed to.

The next amendment was that reported by the Committee of Ways and Means as a new section to follow section four, in reference to the tax on income from bonds.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend that section by making it read:

"There shall be a tax of five per cent. on any profits, gains or income arising from the bonds," &c.

Mr. PIKE offered a substitute for the whole section.

This section, opening up the whole question of taxing the foreign bondholders and of discrimination against or in favor of the public securities, was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Butler, Pike, Washburn, of Massachusetts, Allison, Schenck, Garfield, Bingham, O'Neill, Wilson of Iowa, Loan, Benjamin and Paine.

Finally the discussion was closed, and Mr. BUTLER withdrew his amendment, preferring that offered by Mr. PIKE.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to add the following to the section:

And the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the purpose of determining in every case who is the actual owner of the coupon presented for payment, or of the interest demanded, and whether every exemption to which the owner may be entitled has already been allowed or is to be deducted.

He admitted that the section reported by the Committee of Ways and Means does not apply to foreigners.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PIKE explained that the substitute offered by him provided for the taxing of the income arising from United States bonds held by foreigners. That made the difference between it and the proposition of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the vote upon it would be a test question. He added that nine-tenths of the United States bonds held abroad had been taken since the rebellion had been practically destroyed at Gettysburg and Vicksburg.

Mr. BENTON declared his belief that they had no right to tax foreigners. Taxation and representation were inseparable.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Committee arose without disposing of the pending amendments, and the Speaker, at 3:15 o'clock, presented a message from the President suggesting certain defects in the Constitution, which appeared to require correction.

[The message will be found in full in other columns of the TIMES this morning.—ED. TIMES.]

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the message was referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed.

THE FUNDING BILL AGAIN.

The House again, at 3:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Funding bill,

Mr. GARFIELD, arguing the question as to the taxation of the income of bonds owned abroad, and admitted that there was a very decided difference between bonds negotiated abroad and bonds that were issued at home but had afterward found their way abroad; still he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had ever resorted to it except two nations, within the last few months, Austria and Italy, and the attempt had been met with a serious proposal in all the great money markets of Europe to refuse wholly to deal in the public securities of those countries.

Mr. PAINE moved to amend by making the tax apply at the end of a year, which was rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. PIKE's substitute, which provided to tax the income of bonds owned abroad, and it was rejected—38 to 73.

The section as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means was then agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN offered amendments as an additional section, as follows:

And be it further enacted, That on and after the passage of this act, all authority under any existing law to issue bonds, or interest-bearing Treasury notes, or obligation of the United States, shall cease to determine, provided nothing herein shall prevent the conversion of Treasury notes known as seven-thirties, into five-twenty bonds, nor the change of registered bonds for coupon bonds; nor the issue as a subsidy to railroad companies, as provided by law.

This was agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK offered an additional section to compel banks to deposit in the Treasury the bonds authorized by this act, which was rejected.

Mr. LYNCH offered an amendment regulating the sale of gold.

A point of order being made by Mr. RANDALL, the amendment was ruled to be out of order as not germane.

Mr. MAYNARD offered an amendment for the redemption of United States notes in coin after January first, 1869, which was rejected.

Mr. ROSS offered an amendment for the substitution of greenbacks for National Bank notes, which was ruled out of order as not germane.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to amend by providing that the bill shall apply only to bonds expressly payable in lawful money. This amendment was rejected.

Mr. NIBLACK offered an amendment to subject bonds to State and Municipal taxation to the same extent as money. This was rejected by 25 to 85.

Mr. GARFIELD called attention to the fact that it was a strict party vote.

Mr. BROOMALL offered a modification to the first section, fixing the lowest denomination of bonds at $100, which was rejected.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. BOUTWELL, providing for two classes of bonds—one at five per cent. for citizens of the United States, and one at four per cent. payable in the United States, or at London, Frankfort or Paris.

The vote was taken by tellers, and resulted: ayes 55, nays 65, so the substitute was rejected.

Mr. KELSEY offered a substitute for the bill. This was rejected.

Mr. HUNTER offered another substitute for it, which was also rejected.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

Mr. BOUTWELL hoped the House would not second the previous question so he might offer his substitute, and have a vote on it by yeas and nays.

The House refused to second the previous question—yeas 61, nays 73.

Mr. BOUTWELL then offered his substitute.

The substitute and the bill, as reported back from the Committee of the Whole, were ordered to be printed, and the vote to be taken on Monday.

The bill as passed upon by the Committee of the Whole is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe and of the denomination of $50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States, after forty years, and bearing interest payable semi-annually in coin at the rate of three and sixty-five hundred hs per centum per annum, which said bonds and the interest thereon, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; and the said bonds, and the proceeds thereof, shall be exclusively used for the redemption or payment, at the option of the holder, or purchase of or exchange for an equal amount of any of the present interest-bearing debt of the United States, other than the three per centum certificates, and all debts past due or maturing before the end of the present fiscal year, and may be issued to an amount in the aggregate sufficient to cover the principal of all outstanding or existing obligations as limited herein, and no more.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there is hereby appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods the sum of $135,000,000 annually, which sum, during each fiscal year, shall be applied to the payment of the interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund provided by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States bonds, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States. Approved Feb. 25, 1862."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, no percentage, deduction, commission, or compensation of any amount or kind shall be allowed any person for the sale, negotiation or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States, or of any coin or bullion disposed of at the Treasury Department or elsewhere on account of the United States, and all acts and parts of acts authorizing or permitting, by construction or otherwise, the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint any agent, other than some proper officer of his Department, to make such sale or negotiation of bonds or securities, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That after the passage of this act, all exchanges, purchases or sales of the bonds of the United States shall be made by inviting the competition of the public, by advertising for proposals for any such exchanges, sales or purchases, which shall be awarded to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids, should he deem it to the public interest to do so.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the tax on any income arising from the bonds and other interest bearing securities of the United States other than those authorized by the first section of this act, payable to any person, State, municipality, body politic or corporate, company or society, whether corporate or not corporate, out of the Treasury of the United States, shall be assessed and collected by the Treasurer or other disbursing officer of the United States charged with paying any interest upon the debt of the United States in the same currency in which said interest is paid, and such collection shall be made by deduction of the amount of the tax from the coupons, or interest due at the time of payment of such interest.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the passage of this act, all authority under any existing law to issue bonds, all interest-bearing Treasury notes, or obligations of the United States, shall cease and determine, provided nothing herein shall prevent the conversion of Treasury notes known as Seven-thirties into Five-twenty bonds, nor the change of registered bonds for coupon bonds, nor the issue as a subsidy to Railroad Companies, as provided by law.

The evening session for debate was dispensed with, and the House at 5:15 adjourned.

The thermometer in the Hall stood to-day at 90°.

VETO MESSAGE.

Message of the President Vetoing the Bill to Exclude Southern States from the Electoral College—His Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 18.

The President this afternoon sent the following message to the two Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the framers of the Federal Constitution. Under all circumstances the result of their labors was as near an approximation to perfection as was compatible with the fallibility of man. Such being the estimation in which the Constitution has ever been held by our countrymen, it is not surprising that any proposition for its alteration or amendment should be received with reluctance and distrust. Whilst this sentiment deserves commendation and encouragement as a useful preventive of unnecessary attempts to change its provisions, it must be conceded that time has developed imperfections and omissions in the Constitution, the reformation of which has been demanded by the best interests of the country. Some of these have been remedied in the manner provided in the Constitution itself. There are others which, although heretofore brought to the attention of the people, have never been so presented as to enable the popular judgment to determine whether they should be corrected by means of additional amendments. My object in this communication is to suggest certain defects in the Constitution, which seem to me to require correction, and to recommend that the judgment of the people be taken on the amendments proposed. The first of the defects to which I desire to call attention is in that clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of President and Vice-President, through the intervention of electors, and not by an immediate vote of the people. The importance of so amending this clause as to secure the election of President and Vice-President by their direct votes was urged with great earnestness and ability by President JACKSON in his first annual message, and the recommendation was repeated in five of his subsequent communications to Congress, extending through the eight years of his administration. In his message of 1829 he said: "To the people belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate. It was never designed that their choice should in any case be defeated either by the intervention of Electoral Colleges or by the agency confided under certain contingencies to the House of Representatives." He then proceeded to state the objections to an election of President by the House of Representatives, the most important of which, was that the choice of a clear majority of the people might be easily defeated. He closed the argument with the following recommendation: "I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice-President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election, and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connection with such an amendment it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration—whether a provision disqualifying for office the representation in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper." Although this recommendation was repeated with undiminished earnestness in several of his succeeding messages, yet the proposed amendment was never adopted and submitted to the people by Congress. The danger of a defeat of the people's choice in an election by the House of Representatives remains unprovided for in the Constitution, and would be greatly increased if the House of Representatives should assume the power arbitrarily to reject the votes of a State which might not be cast in conformity with the wishes of the majority of that body. But if President JACKSON failed to secure the amendment to the Constitution which he urged so persistently, his arguments contributed largely to the formations of party organizations, which have effectually avoided the contingency of an election by the House of Representatives. These organizations, first, by resort to the caucus system of nominating candidates, and afterward, to State and National Conventions, have been successful in so limiting the number of candidates as to escape the danger of an election by the House of Representatives. It is clear, however, that in thus limiting the number of candidates, the true object and spirit of the Constitution has been avoided and defeated. It is an essential feature in our republican system of government that every citizen possessing the constitutional qualifications has a right to become a candidate for the office of President or Vice-President, and that every qualified elector has a right to cast his vote for any citizen whom he may regard as worthy of those offices. But under the party organizations which have prevailed for years, these essential rights of the people have been as effectually cut off and destroyed as if the Constitution itself had inhabited their exercise. The danger of a defeat of the popular choice in an election by the House of Representatives is no greater than in an election made nominally by the people themselves when, by the laws of party organizations, and by the constitutional provisions requiring the people to vote for electors instead of for the President or Vice-President, it is made impracticable for any citizen to be a candidate except through the process of a party nomination, and for any voter to cast his suffrage for any other person than one thus brought forward through the manipulations of a nominating convention. It is thus apparent that by means of party organizations that provision of the Constitution which requires the election of President and Vice-President to be made through the electoral colleges has been made instrumental and potential in defeating the great object of conferring the choice of these officers upon the people. It may be conceded that party organizations are inseparable from republican government, and that when formed and managed in subordination to the Constitution, they may be valuable safeguards of popular liberty. But when they are perverted to purposes of bad ambition, they are liable to become the dangerous instruments of overthrowing the Constitution itself. Strongly impressed with the truth of these views, I feel called upon by an imperative sense of duty to review substantially the recommendation so often and earnestly made by President JACKSON, and to urge that the amendment to the Constitution herewith presented, or some similar proposition, may be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. Recent events have shown the necessity of an amendment to the Constitution distinctly defining the persons who shall discharge the duties of President of the United

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CURRENT LITERATURE.

NELLY.

From the St. James Magazine.

Only a little child,
Who sings all day in the street,
Such a tuneless song
To an idle throng,
Who pity her shoeless feet;
A poor, pale, pretty child!
With clothes so ragged and mean,
And a wild weird face,
On which ne'er a trace
Of childhood's joy can be seen.

Out in the damp, wet fog,
Out in the sleet and the rain,
Out when the cold wind
Sends its blast unkind
Through her again and again;
Out in the dreadful night,
By the hinge of the tavern door,
In hope as she sings
Of the pity that flings
Some pence on the beer-stained floor.

Mothers who pass her by
Shudder with terrible fear,
Praying her fate may
Never be some day
That of their little ones dear;
Children who hear her sing
Stare at her features so wild,
O'er her life ponder,
Thinking with wonder
"What, can she too be a child?"

Out in the damp, wet fog,
Out in the sleet and the rain,
Out when the cold wind
Sends its blast unkind
Through her again and again.
Brought up in Satan's school,
Hell's abyss falling in;
Is there no pity
In this great city
To save her from shame and sin?

THE LITTLE OLD GENTLEMAN.

From All the Year Round.

"Would you like to look at the *Times*, Sir? Singular trial that of Risk Allah Bey against the *Daily Telegraph*."

The speaker was a curious little old man, cleanly dressed, cleanly shaved, with short, crisp, white hair, and a face like a red pippin, such a face as is hardly ever seen out of this country, and even here rarely, save among farmers, game-keepers, or others who are much in the open air, and at all seasons. This little—for he was very small indeed as to size—this little old gentleman, was encountered in a first-class smoking-carriage on the Southwestern Railway.

"Curious trial that before the Lord Chief Justice," continued the old gentleman, as if he wished to promote further conversation. "I was once tried for murder myself,"—with a pleasant smile. "Yes," said the little old gentleman, "and" (looking pleasanter than ever) "very nearly hung too. I did not get off free. I was sentenced to transportation for life; went through seven years of it; and then they pardoned me for what I had never done.

"You see," said the little old gentleman, smiling more than ever, as the five other smokers in the carriage stared at him, "you see, I was for many years a cattle merchant in London. My business consisted in receiving from abroad—from Holland, Germany, Normandy, or wherever I could form a connection—oxen, cows, sheep, pigs, some on my own account, others to be sold on commission for correspondents who sent their animals to me for sale. The trade was a profitable one. Every beast sent over on my account was fully insured, so that, if it died on its passage, I came upon the insurance company. I had very few bad debts; and, taking one thing with another, I may fully have calculated upon realizing at least twenty-five per cent. on my capital every three months. In other words, I got a profit of a hundred per cent. per annum on the money I had commenced business with.

"But with money comes the desire for more. There was a time before I began to deal in cattle, when I thought myself rich if, at the end of a year, I had a couple of hundred pounds in bank over and above my expenses for the past twelve months. Now it was otherwise. I lamented that I had not always an idle balance of fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds. I was fond of money for money's sake. I could not make money fast enough for my wishes in the cattle trade, and therefore determined to do a little in the loan and discounting way.

"It is nearly twenty years ago, and I have gone through a deal of trouble since. My system was never to put too many eggs in one pot—never to lend very much to any single person—but to lend many small amounts to various people. I used to answer the advertisements of tradesmen in difficulties, and, if I found that a borrower had good security to offer, I would lend him perhaps thirty or forty pounds, taking ten pounds for the accommodation for a month, and much more in proportion for longer periods. One of my clients was a printer with a small business, near what was then called the New Road, now Marylebone Road. He had often borrowed twenty, thirty, and once as much as sixty pounds from me, and had always repaid me to the day. The security he gave me was always the same, the joint note of hand of himself and his brother, a grocer up Hackney way. The name of this borrower was Strange—Edward Strange. He was in a delicate state of health, always suffering from his chest, and in severe Winters he used to be laid up for weeks together with a bad cough. He was a widower, without children.

"One day Strange came to me and said that he had a very excellent offer to enter into partnership with a printer who had been established in business several years. The sum required to be paid for the partnership was £300, and he asked me to advance him that amount upon the security of a policy of insurance for £1,000 upon his own life. On inquiry, I found that, years before, Strange had, when a young and healthy man, effected an insurance upon his life for £500, and afterward increased it to £1,000. This policy he had always managed to keep up, and still wished that it should not relapse. As it had been running on for nearly twenty years, and as he paid a very small premium, and was now in bad health, the insurance company would have been glad to purchase it back. Therefore, after looking at the affair in every possible way, I came to the conclusion that the security was good, and that I might safely advance the sum of £300 upon the security of the policy being indorsed over to me. This was done, and I advanced the money! Gentlemen, the worst day's business I ever did in my life.

"In general, a creditor sees but little of his debtors, whether they are few or many. The man who owes money generally avoids the individual to whom he owes it. But it happened otherwise with Strange and myself. With the new business that he had bought, he was not expected, nor even wished by his partner to interfere; and his own indifferent health made it very desirable that he should be as free as possible from the confined air of the close printing-rooms. The partnership he had purchased secured him a certain amount of income which, together with what he had besides, allowed him to go about in divers parts of the country, traveling being much recommended by his medical attendant. Knowing that I had to make weekly trips to Harwich, and that I had often to go to Rotterdam in the way of business when looking after cattle, he asked me whether he could be of use to me as a clerk. He asked for no salary, only his actual traveling expenses; and for this he was to keep my accounts, write and copy my letters, and make himself generally useful. The bargain was a good one for both parties. On the one hand my business was increasing every week, and having to knock about a great deal at fairs, and to see a great many dealers, I had no time to look properly after my accounts, which sometimes got rather complicated. On the other hand, Strange had enough to live upon, but not enough to pay traveling expenses with comfort. Having been friends for several years, when we traveled together we always had our meals in common; and in country places, or where the inns were very full, we generally took a double-bedded room between us.

"After a time I found Strange's assistance of such value to me that I was able to increase my connections very materially indeed. Being a shrewd man he was able at the end of a twelvemonth to make purchases and conduct my business as well as I could. This led, naturally enough, to a partnership being formed between us, by the terms of which I was to lend him five hundred pounds to put into the business, of which he was to have a fourth of the net profits. As surety for the five hundred pounds, he insured his life for another thousand. Thus, when we commenced working together as partners. Strange owed me eight hundred pounds, and I held policies of insurance on his life for two thousand pounds.

"Our business trips used generally to last from a week to a fortnight. Sometimes we were detained at the port to which we had brought the animals, for four or five days, awaiting the means of shipping them to England; for it is not every steamer that will take bullocks or sheep, or pigs as cargo. Sometimes one of us would remain in London conducting the sales of such animals as his partner sent him from abroad. And this had happened when the event of which I am now going to tell you took place.

"As Strange could speak French very well, I often sent him alone to the fairs in Normandy and Britanny, nearly always going myself to those in Holland and the north of Germany. It was somewhere about the end of a certain May that he went over to France, intending to remain there about six weeks, and go from one fair to another on a certain round. Three or four consignments of beasts had reached me in London, and the last was to come over in a day or two. My partner had visited all the fairs he intended to go to, and was to join me. I wrote him at Southampton, where he was to land, saying that I would meet him there, take a look at the cattle he had bought, and send some to London, and go with the rest to some of the southern counties, where there was likely to be a market that would suit my book.

"I reached Southampton on the day named, and met Strange. We dined together in the afternoon at a small inn near the docks, and, finding we could not get two bedrooms, engaged a double-bedded room for the night. Then we began to square up accounts, and spent the afternoon seeing how we stood in the matter of money. But something that Strage had done vexed me sorely. He had, in the face of what I had written to him in London to the contrary, paid some two pounds a head more for about thirty or forty beasts than we should ever realize. When I told him how foolishly he had acted, he answered me back that he had done his best, and that he had as much right as I had to speculate with our joint funds. To this I replied that, although he was undoubtedly a partner in the concern, it was I who had put in all the capital, and that he had only an interest of twenty-five per cent. in the profits. His rejoinder I remember well. He said that, if he died, I would get all the money he owed me and more. To this I retorted in a passion that I knew it, and that I did not care how soon he died. All this wrangling took place in the coffee-room of the inn, before the girl who waited on us, the cook of the house, the barmaid, the landlady and the landlady's husband. The latter, when he saw we were getting angry, tried to make friends between us, but in vain. We were each annoyed at what the other had said, as well as at our own folly, and neither would be the first to say he was sorry for what had passed.

"About 6 o'clock I took up my hat and went to see some friends in the town. When I got back it was past 11 o'clock, and Strange, the housemaid told me, had been in bed and asleep more than an hour. I paid my share of the bill, for I intended starting early, went up stairs, found Strange fast asleep, and went to bed myself. Next morning, I was called at 5, packed my bag, swallowed a cup of coffee, and in half an hour was on my way to London. On leaving the inn I told the porter that my companion was asleep, and that, as he was only going by the 10 o'clock coach to Brighton, they need not call him yet. I should not forget to tell you that, while I was dressing in the morning, Strange awoke, and that he shook hands over our dispute of the previous day. We moreover agreed to change our plans, and Strange was to meet me in London on the next day. As I was closing my carpet-bag he asked me to lend him one of my razors—a thing which I had the greatest objection to, (for if I am particular about anything I possess, it is about my razors) but, having only just made up my difference with him, I could hardly refuse him so small a favor.

"The days I am writing of were before railways had extended to Southampton. Leaving the latter place at half-past five in the morning, it was half-past six in the evening before I got to town. I went to bed, got up next day, and, while I was sitting at breakfast with my wife, our servant told me that two gentlemen wished to speak to me. I went down to see them, and, before I could open my mouth to ask them what they wanted, found myself with handcuffs on, arrested for the murder of Edward Strange.

"It seems that, finding Strange did not come down by half-past nine, the porter went up to call him. He found the door locked, but no key in it. After knocking some time on the outside, the door was broken open, and poor Strange was found with his throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor in his hand. The key of the door was afterward found in the coffee room, under the very bench on which I had sat to drink my cup of coffee before starting.

"I was brought before the magistrate at Bow-street the next morning, and was by him sent down to Southampton to await the result of the Coroner's inquest upon my partner. The verdict was willful murder, and, after commitment by the magistrate to the Sessions, I was put on trial for my life at Winchester.

"The trial lasted only a few hours. It was fully proved that Strange and myself had quarreled and had high words the night before, and that I had said I did not care how soon he died, so that I could recover the money I had lent him. A great deal was made of the fact that by Strange's death I should be entitled to the insurance upon his life to the amount of two thousand pounds, by which I should be a clear gainer of one thousand two hundred.

"It was further shown that the razor found in poor Strange's hand was mine, and three medical men declared their conviction that, although that instrument was undoubtedly used to kill the dead man, it must have been placed in his hands after death. Moreover, there were not only evident marks of a struggle about the bed and clothes, but Strange's throat was cut from right to left, which no one could have done unless he had been a left-handed man, which Strange was not. Then, again, the fact of the bedroom door being locked, and the key hid, close to where I breakfasted, told fearfully against me. It was clear that Strange could not by any possibility have cut his own throat, and then locked the door of his room on the outside. It was attempted by my counsel to throw discredit upon this part of the evidence. The learned gentleman tried very hard to elicit something which might even lead the jury to imagine that the door had been locked after the murder, and that some person unknown, had unknowingly let the key drop in the coffee room. But it was of no avail whatever. It was clearly proved that the key had been inside the door when I went up to bed, and that it had never been seen again until it was found in the coffee-room. My defence tried hard to make out that some person likely to commit the murder might have been in the house on that day, but all of no use. As the trial went on, even I, who knew my innocence, could not help allowing to myself that the evidence, though purely circumstantial, was very strong against me. The only points in my favor were, that on the day of the murder I was supposed to have committed, I traveled up to London, and had not the least appearance of a man who had anything on his mind. Again, Strange was known to have had on his person a gold watch, and a purse containing a few sovereigns and twenty-five pound notes, the numbers of which latter were ascertained at the bank at Southampton, where he had procured them in exchange for a bank-post bill. The watch had been taken and was never traced; the sovereigns had also disappeared; but the bank-notes had been exchanged at the Bank of England on the day after the murder, and before I, as I fully proved, had any communication whatever, with any one in London. Of this last point my counsel made the most, but it did not help me much, if anything. The jury retired, and after deliberating about half an hour, returned into court and declared, through their foreman, that I was guilty of the willful murder of Edward Strange.

"Gentlemen, a man who has gone through that ordeal—who has heard the jury pronounce him guilty of capital crime, and heard the Judge pass sentence of death upon him—a man, I say, gentlemen, who has gone through that ordeal, and still lives to tell the tale, may (or am I presumptuous?) be looked upon as a man who has really gone through what, in these days, would be called a sensational time. I heard every word the foreman of the jury said, and found myself wondering what the Judge's black cap—of which every one has heard, but few have seen—would be like. Then I was in a kind of dream for a time, until I heard the words condemning me to be hanged by the neck until I was dead. A sensational effect upon me, gentlemen, or am I presumptuous? And will you favor me, Sir, with a light?

"In spite of appearances," said this little old gentleman, smoking with exceeding relish, "my friends did not believe me to be guilty of the fearful crime for which I was to be hanged by the neck until I was dead, in ten days after the trial. They moved heaven and earth to obtain a commutation of my sentence, and, after a great deal of trouble, they succeeded. At the time of which I speak there was in England a temporary, but very strong reaction against capital punishment. I cannot recollect all the circumstances of the case, but, in a trial for murder, two men had been condemned to death and duly executed, and, shortly after *they* had been hanged by the neck until *they* were dead, their supposed victim made his appearance, well and hearty. The public press took up the question of not hanging upon circumstantial evidence, and I benefited to the extent of my life by the temporary excitement. I was respited and condemned to transportation for life, and very shortly afterwards—for in those days transportation was in full swing—found myself on my way out to Van Dieman's Land, a convict 'lifer.'

"For seven long years, gentlemen, did I undergo this punishment for a crime of which I was perfectly innocent. Curiously enough, the man who really had murdered poor Strange, as he afterward confessed, went out in the same ship with me, condemned to seven years' transportation for burglary. He must have heard me tell my story and declare my innocence over and over again; for in the colony we worked a long time together in the same gang. He was afterward assigned to a master who lived near the prison where I had to slave out my time, as in those days 'lifers,' whose sentence had been commuted for capital punishment, were never allowed to leave the chain gangs. But, after three years in Van Dieman's Land, this real murderer took to his old trade of burglary. To avoid being captured, he fled to the bush, and on a party of police being sent after the band to which he belonged, he shot a constable in cold blood. He was captured, sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, and two days before his execution confessed that he had murdered, at Southampton, a person called Strange, for which offence another man had been sentenced to death.

"His statement was taken down, and it was exact. It appeared that he had been hidden for several hours in the inn, intending to steal whatever he could lay his hands on. Early in the morning he had found his way into poor Strange's room, hoping to pick up something before the house was astir. But his entrance awoke Strange, who struggled for a few minutes with him, and kept hold of him. The razor which I had lent Strange being still lying on the bed, he murdered his victim with it, and then put it into Strange's hand, in order to make it appear that he had committed suicide. He secured the watch, the purse and the bank notes of the murdered man, and stole out of the house, locking the door of the bedroom on the outside, and hiding the key. He declared that he had got into Strange's room before I left the house, and that, for some time after, his fear was lest I should come back. Had I done so, the murder would, in all probability, have been prevented.

"When the statement made by this convict had been duly verified, and when certain references had been made to the Home authorities, I was duly liberated. That is to say, gentlemen, I obtained the royal pardon for having committed a crime which I never committed. And very sensible I am, gentlemen, of the royal clemency. Though it seems odd."

"All tickets, gentlemen, all tickets, ready!"

The train had reached the ticket platform at Vauxhall.

"Ah, yes!" said the little old gentleman, producing his, "mine's a Return Ticket; but it had very nearly been otherwise."

A Scene in Venezuela.—"Mistake!" my dear Sir, said the Major; "faith! it's no mistake at all, at all; no, no, divil of a bit of mistake in it; but I'll jist go and settle it for you. Wait here a bit till I come back." "But, Major," I exclaimed, trying to detain him, "you must tell me what course you mean to take." He put aside my hand, and was gone in a moment, in spite of my attempts to stop him. "Confound it!" I muttered, "am I never to get this affair explained! Here this Spaniard comes mixing up French and Spanish in such a way that I can't understand what he means, except that it is pistols and coffee for two; and when I tell the Major that I have got into a quarrel, without knowing how, and that I think there's some mistake, he won't listen to a word I have to say, but goes off to settle it without knowing what it is. Well, I suppose I must wait here till he returns, or I get a message from the Spaniard." With these words half aloud to myself, I turned to the window of the refreshment room, into which I had lounged from my place in the theatre. It was full moon, and everything in the streets of Caracas was as visible as at noonday. I gazed for a long time, and was beginning to think of going away, when I saw a company of soldiers turn the corner of the street, and advance to the entrance of the theatre. "Rather an unusual number of men for relieving a sentry," said I to myself; "what can they want?" The soldiers ascended the steps and halted in the lobby. Their officer in command entered the box from which I had just issued, and the door of which faced the open door of the saloon where I was. He returned immediately, with a tall dark man who had been sitting near me, and who I knew was the Minister of War. The soldiers advanced, the Minister of War was placed between their files and marched off to prison. "Egad!" thought I, "this is a pleasant country, where one goes from the opera to prison; or is this, perhaps, another mistake?" I was still, as Orientals say, biting the finger of surprise at the arrest I had just witnessed, when back came the Major. With him was the handsome young Spaniard, who had accused me of saying something that was not polite. He was looking quite satisfied now; but his right arm was in a sling, a circumstance I certainly had not observed when he spoke to me before. His face wore a bland smile, however, and, taking off his hat with his left hand, he said, "Monsieur, I learn that there has been a mistake. It appears that I deceived myself; Monsieur had no intention——." "Monsieur," said I, interrupting him, "I could have had no intention of doing or saying anything to a gentleman who is, I believe, an entire stranger to me." Thereupon the Spaniard bowed and replaced his hat. We both then bowed, and he withdrew, with the air of one who had had a most gratifying interview. "There's the end of the affair, I suppose," said I to the Major; "and now it's over, I hope, as you seem to know, you will tell me what the deuce it is all about." "Well, you see," said the Major, "I heard it from a friend, before I met you in the refreshment room. When you crossed over to the box where Inez was sitting, Enriquez—that's the Spaniard's name—followed me. He won't let me have a *tete-à-tete* with Inez, you know. Well, he asked you how you liked Venezuela, and you said—I forget what you said; but I know I have had a man out for less." "But, since Enriquez is a Spaniard, what did it matter to him what I thought about Venezuela? It must be a mistake, after all." "No, faith!" cried the Major, impatiently; "it is true enough. But I know you didn't mean to offend Enriquez, and so I told him, or you wouldn't have forgotten all about it. But he said you did mean it, so I told him I'd prove to him you didn't if he'd step across the street to the house of a friend where we could find a couple of rapiers and some one to see fair play. We went, and at the first pass I ran him through the sword-arm, and then we tied up his arm, and I said, as he couldn't fight any more, he'd better come up and make it up with you; and so he did, and that's all about it. And here we are at my quarters, so come along, and mind the dog, or you'll find him mighty playful with the calves of your legs as you mount the staircase."—*Venezuela, by Edward B. Eastwick, C. B.*

What Balzac Thought about Literature.—Balzac overflowed in eloquent indignation. He was devouring a large pear at the moment with eager gluttony, for he was a vegetarian who ate nothing but fruit and bread, and who had a hearty appetite; into this pear he dug his teeth deep down, sputtering and scattering the juicy mellowness he loved—boiling and bubbling, stammmering and stuttering, before his rage could find its full expression. Then came what might well be called a grand philippic, beginning with these words: "Miserable wretches! Stupid, ignorant, idiotic kings! Are they not aware, then, that without our help none would know what they were, whence they came, whither they went, how they reigned, how they lived, what they did; that without us they would be nothing—nothing but nothingness? What of all the monuments in bronze, in stone, in marble, with which they overwhelm the land in order to keep their memory alive? What of all the pictures with which they crowd whole museums to record their victories? What of the medals which they hand about as signals of their glory when they are crowned? What of all this? I say, what of all this? Does it not perish? Does it not end in utter annihilation? Stones tumble down, pictures fade, marble gets stained and rots and cracks, granite itself crumbles away—only our written words remain; we alone can rescue a dynasty from oblivion. We are their glory, their immortality, their posterity. We, and we alone. They owe it to us, to our hands, to our ink, to our pens. Without Virgil, Livy, Ovid, who would distinguish one Augustus from a thousand others of the same name, though he was the nephew of Cæsar, and an Emperor himself? Without the little briefless barrister, called Suetonius, not three of the twelve Cæsars whose lives he has condescended to write would be remembered. Without Tacitus the Romans of his period would be confounded with the German barbarians. Without Shakespeare, the reign of Elizabeth would be blotted out of English history. Without Boileau, Racine, Corneille, Pascal, La Bruyere, and Moliere, Louis XIV., reduced to his mistresses and his wigs, would be nothing better than a mere brainless beauty, the figure of a handsome man, or a sign-post at an inn, attempting to represent the sun. Without our help Louis Philippe I. would have a name more obscure than that of Philippe the restaurateur, Rue De Montorgueil, or than that of Philippe the conjuror, who tosses balls in the air. It will be said, I hope, some day—yes, I hope it for the sake of Louis Philippe,—that in the reigns of Victor Hugo, of Lamartine, of Beranger, there lived a King who assumed the title of Louis Philippe I."—*St. Paul's.*

A TROPICAL MORNING AT SEA.

From the Galaxy for August.

Sky in its still, far splendor lifted
Higher than cloud can be;
Air with no breath of earth to stain it,
Pure on the perfect sea.

Crests that touch and tilt each other,
Jostling as they comb;
Delicate crash of tinkling water,
Broken in pearling foam.

Flashings—or is it the pinewood's whispers,
Babble of brooks unseen,
Laughter of winds when they find the blossoms
Brushing aside the green?

Waves that dip, and dash, and sparkle,
Foam-wreaths slipping by,
Soft as a snow of broken roses
Afloat over mirrored sky.

Off to the East the steady sun-track
Golden meshes fill—
Webs of fire, that lace and tangle,
Never a moment still.

Liquid palms but clasp together;
Fountains, flower-like, grow—
Limped bells, on stems of silver—
Out of a slope of snow.

Sea-depths, blue as the blue of violets—
Blue as a Summer sky,
When you blink at its arch sprung over
Where in the grass you lie.

Dimly an orange bit of rainbow
Burns where the low West clears,
Broken in air, like a passionate promise
Born of a moment's tears.

Thinned to amber, rimmed with silver,
Clouds in the distance dwell,
Clouds that are cool, for all their color,
Pure as a rose-lipped shell.

Fleets of wool in the upper heavens
Gossamer wings unfurl;
Sailing so high they seem but sleeping
Over yon bar of pearl.

What would the great world lose, I wonder—
Would it be missed or no—
If we stayed in the opal morning,
Floating forever so?

Swung to sleep by the swaying water,
Only to dream all day,
Blow, salt wind from the North upstarting,
Scatter such dreams away!

E. R. Sill.

HENRI ROCHEFORT'S LANTERN.

Among the satirical writers of the Second Empire Henri Rochefort, who does not date far back, has the sharpest and deepest sting. His weapon is cold and glittering. He is pitiless and plain-spoken. He conveys to his readers his sense of enjoyment when he is using the scalping-knife. The mocker revels in phrases that degrade the diplomatic uniform to the footman's plush, and humble the princess to the *chiffonnière*. He delights to pin a ridiculous something upon a man's coat; to stab with a *mot*; to strip artfully-clothed deeds and things, and discover the mean motive of that which the blind world has agreed to call a noble action. Before Lefebvre's *Femme couchée* in this year's *salon*—he makes his note with a steel point. Two words suffice—*plantureuse gaillarde!* Get any poetry out of the work after this if you can. M. Rochefort only expresses daringly that which every spectator has felt. No goddess reposes here—but a very woman; yea, a *plantureuse gaillarde!* When the word has passed, people *qui se respectent* begin to wonder why the artist should paint shamelessness. This is merely a general admission to the nude academy. Is the age only worthy to look upon the model? Is the ideal dead and gone; and have the degenerate sons of France turned their backs upon the goddess to admire and court the *gaillarde?* M. Lefebvre, in substance, says this in his picture, and M. Rochefort boldly interprets him in two words.

Henri Rochefort has taken a place of his own—a place apart—among his literary brethren, which is creditable to his power, and which proves that the French relish for the most spiteful writing is as keen as it ever was. The *Lantern* is a little weekly book in a red cover, wholly written by Henri Rochefort, and extending to fifty-six pages. Rochefort understands his audience. He is alive to the great value of audacity, and opens by saying that, although he admits the public have very often shown him sympathy the devil may take him he knows why. The sympathy exists, however, and he was not inclined to cast it to the winds when, on one bitter Winter's morning, he found himself turned out of the *Figaro* office, and left without a paper in which he could ventilate his little ideas on great men. He was at liberty still to sound the praises of Mr. Rouher's patriotic virtues and to dwell on the majestic personal proportions of M. Pinard; but he must end here—and praise was not the strong note in his voice.

Muzzle your savage dog, or short will be the days of the *Figaro*, said a warning voice from the Ministry of the Interior. Rochefort will not believe this; but report has repeated the threat in many countries. Can he credit, he asks, that a Minister would call an editor into his private room and say to him, "You have a contributor who is distasteful to me. Get rid of him, or don't be surprised to find your paper meet a sudden death?" We have now a parallel case; a case that is penal according to the Code, articles 305 to 308. M. Rochefort wants to know how he would fare, should he write to the Baron Rothschild this suggestive epistle: "My dear Baron—If to-night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, you have not deposited under the eleventh flagstone, on the left, in the Rue Laffitte, coming from the Boulevard, the sum of 55,000 francs, in good bank notes, you will find your house, your treasure and yourself a heap of ruins." Yet he and the Minister, he conceives, in his own mischievous way, would be in the same boat. They would have both offended against the above-quoted articles of the Code. Therefore he will not give a moment's attention to the current rumors, or, as a good citizen, he would feel bound to prosecute the suspected criminal—provided he could obtain the authority of the Council of State, who invariably vote for the Government with a touching unanimity which brings tears into the eyes of the tender-hearted.

Being left out in the cold, and refusing to believe for a moment the odious rumors spread to the disadvantage of the Minister, Rochefort bought a sheet of official paper, and wrote to him—taking care to sweeten every line with compliments and to adopt a servile tone—to request that his Excellency would permit him to establish a political organ of his own. He did not forget, at the same time, to inform his comrades of his proceeding. He was instantly overpowered with their sympathy, and made a martyr before return of post. The new law on the press passed—and thus the road to publicity was free to him—with the advertisement of martyrdom to help him in his career as editor. He risked the danger of the Minister's favor, but, happily, escaped it. Rochefort, on good terms with the "powers that be," would have lost half the circulation which Rochefort the martyr obtains. According to his own view of the predicament, the fatal word "spy" would have been hissed against him. "Now you know," he says familiarly to his reader, "that once called a spy, a man who should mount the scaffold for his opinions would never regain the confidence of the public. People would be at hand to affirm that they saw the executioner, while binding him to the fatal plank, slip his last quarter's wages into his hands." The satirist, when he had posted his letter to the Minister, felt a cold perspiration steal over him, and mortal fear possessed him. He was less prudent—and he knew it—than the gentleman who had never made a proposal of marriage to a lady, lest he should be accepted. He soliloquized—"If the Minister is as intelligent as his friends describe him, I am lost! He will say "Yes." He has only to add in his answer that he will send the *Lantern* the Government advertisements, and nothing will remain for me but to blow my brains out." Happily, the Minister did not prove so intelligent as his friends described him:—and Henri Rochefort was saved.

The *Lantern* is free from suspicion, and is hung up, with every advantage arising from unquestionable official hate, at Henri Rochefort's gate, the proprietor laughing the while at the Minister. The new law gives M. Rochefort the liberty to publish his little weekly book on payment of a sou stamp on every copy. He notes the alteration of the law, and says the Government have sold him the right to say all his disagreeable things about them, at the rate of five centimes a paper. The money calculation is a good one, since the more violent Rochefort becomes in opposition, the more his *Lantern* will sell, and the more the traduced Government will gain.

The journalist observes to the Minister, "Sir, I have a burning desire to call you a leper, a calf with two heads, in public. How much will that cost me?" "Last year they would have cost you thirty francs a day. But I have reduced my prices a little; the amount will be twenty-five francs only." "Very well, Sir, here are your twenty-five francs, and I'm off to drag you through the mud." The five-centime stamp, and a deposit of £1,400 caution money, represent Rochefort's pecuniary relations with the Government. So much for the foundation of a little opposition satirical journal.

It must be confessed that the editor and sole writer—the one light in the *Lantern*—takes his money's worth. He is obliged to keep his pen off the Senate and Corps Legislatif and whimsically proves that these bodies have no existence; but a broad range is left him.

His review opens with the case of Archbishop de Bonnechose, who has fallen foul of Dr. See; and the lightning of whose eloquence struck, it seems, a child playing in the Luxembourg Gardens, and, remarkable effect of clerical lightning, changed the little fellow into a green lizard! The orator launches so many anathemas at the materialists in his three hours' speech, that the very same night all the anathema dealers retired from business with 13,000 francs a year each. On the morrow the Archbishop learned that Dr. See had not used the words which provoked his magnificent harangue—and nothing remained but an apology! The anathema dealers are happy: but what about the green lizard in the Luxembourg Gardens? A country is fortunate indeed in which all this happens. A legislator makes a noble oration on the cultivation of the beet-root, and at its close is informed that the potato is the subject under discussion. Well, well; the Cardinal played the game splendidly—but it was a misdeal. Misdeals are not rare in the Senate. Col. Lopez was deprived of his riband of the Legion for having betrayed Maximilian, and afterward it was discovered that the Emperor was not given over to his enemies in his sleep by the Colonel, but that he was taken at the head of a regiment. But the Senate could not possibly withdraw its generous indignation and hand back the bauble to the outraged Colonel. The scene would have been too comic even for the Luxembourg Palace. Lopez remains degraded, therefore, by mistake; and Rochefort has heard that since he has been disgraced by the Imperial Senate of France he is fattening out and flourishing. One amusing scene recalls another. When the Army bill was before the enthusiastic Senate, a hot patriot exclaimed: "Where is the French girl who would give her hand to the man who had refused to enter the Garde Nationale Mobile?" With one accord the Senators cried that no such depraved creature existed. Delightful simplicity of imperial patrons! Should a millionaire enter a dressmaker's shop to ask the hand of one of the apprentices, the sweet child—putting aside her own interests and the charming perspective of a *victoria* with two horses—would reply, "Sir, do you belong to the Garde Nationale Mobile?" Should the millionaire answer, "No, I do not; I pay my *frotteur* six francs a month to look after our frontiers in my place," be *quite* sure that the sweet child would then say, "Leave, Sir; we can never be united. I prefer cutting snips all my life to becoming the wife of a man who is not in the Garde Nationale Mobile."

Rochefort conjures the enthusiastic Senators to be candid. When loves of girls of sweet seventeen give their hands to bedridden Methuselahs for the sole advantage of going to see the *Grand Prix* run in a chariot emblazoned with armorial bearings, can it be reasonably held that no man has the most distant hope of marriage that does not belong to the Garde Nationale Mobile? He asks their Greatnesses do they take Frenchmen to be, in the aggregate, fools? They may be right or wrong; he respectfully asks the simple question. But he can see distinctly that posterity is clearing its throat to laugh at them. Rochefort's preliminary political reflections are summed up, and his way is clear to deal with everything he may find noteworthy in the papers week after week. He promises little or no news; but a commentary on the week's events that may have moved his amiable pen. He will wing his erratic way from flower to flower, and never once forget his sting. You will not find him pestering you with "divers facts" about a lady who has lost her purse in an omnibus; but he will be glad to receive authentic scandals. When your mistress does deceive you, write to Rochefort. When the society in which your savings are invested is dissipating the capital in scandalous waste, turn your woes into the ear of the man who holds the *Lantern*. He will be public consoler of real griefs. He will redress your private wrongs by printing off the account of them by thousands of copies. If this is not cheap and speedy consolation, what is?

Rochefort disdains a plan. He is a sharp-shooter, not a General. He hits wide of the mark occasionally. For instance, he observes that the convict Barrett, after two reprieves, was hanged on the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday! Fireworks replaced by a hanging! he exclaims; inferring that the two reprieves were designed to bring down the day of execution to the most popular of English holidays. He likens the plan to that of King Theodore, who celebrated his birthday by decapitating prisoners with his own hand. Rochefort is no friend of this country. It is not easy to find out who is his friend, or for whom he has a generous shake of the hand.

His appearance with his *Lantern* shows no friendly light on the British side of the Channel, friendliness blunts his style—and to him the style is the man. He must first be brilliant—he will see whether he can be just afterward: generous he can never be. The thrusts at foes—and at persons who are neither foes nor friends—are so coldly given, that you know a steady eye is watching for the wound. The blood provokes a smile. It is cruel sport. It bears that relation to the best satire which cockroach spinning bears to trout fishing. We may be content to think that the juxtaposition of Napoleon III. and Theodore of Abyssinia, even sharply arranged and spiced, would not amuse us. We love the satire that is just. The sword must be in noble hands to be welcome in the sight of Englishmen. A weekly sneer reaching from the Madeleine to the Bastille, and comprehending all authorities and presences, will succeed in Paris—if M. Rochefort be not answered by a policeman. The thing would not find its way into every library in this country—*Paris Letter in London Athenæum.*

Inside Bedlam.—In Bethlehem Hospital every effort is used to make the life of the inmates cheerful. As you walk down the corridors you hear the cooing of pigeons and the quick, jubilant notes of singing birds, flitting to and fro in large and well-tended aviaries. Presently you come to an aquarium; anon to a stand of flowers, while there are statuettes and engravings on the walls. Everywhere, light; everywhere, elbow room and breathing space. Hence, as you are led on from stage to stage, you gradually get into a state of mind in which which it is not in the least surprising to you to find yourself with some very gentlemanly lunatics playing billiards; nor do you feel at all astonished by and by to hear a piano in a neighboring room, and recognize a bit of Beethoven. Parts of Bethlehem seem more like a club than a madhouse. Every man is allowed to smoke after the dinner; and it is with a strange feeling of semi-bewilderment that you stroll into a reading room and see a gentleman quietly enjoying his tobacco over a number of the *Illustrated News*. "Mad?" Certainly; has been mad for years; will be mad for years; but not for all that miserable—not for all that cut off from the fellowship of his race! It is hardly the sufferers from acute mania, perhaps, that afflict one the most. Here and there, over a fine and proud face, you see a shadow pass like a thunder-cloud, as the man's hour of torment comes upon him; but in that there is still some courage and manhood left. Yonder, stricken by the worst kind of melancholia, a poor creature, his hair all gray or grizzled, rocks himself incessantly to and fro upon his seat, shrinks from a touch as from fire, and gives no answer to a kindly salutation but a moan. If this be his state at mid-day, what is it when the night closes in? Pass on; and now, how old, think you, is the rosy gentleman half asleep in a chair by the chimney corner? The rosy gentleman looks up, with a surprising amount of briskness, as he hears the question, and answers, "Ninety, Sir!" He is not dreaming, not romancing. He came to this hospital—think of it—in January, 1827, already forty-eight years old; and there is still a color on his cheeks. Less cheerful, but robust in his language to a degree which is almost terrific, is an old sailor in the neighborhood. Our men swore terribly in Flanders, but this grand old veteran would outswear thirty troopers. Never was there an old gentleman so utterly unfit for publication. In the female wards, situated in the eastern part of the hospital, we meet with many more cases of chronic and persistent delusion than among the men. The very first lady, for instance, whom we accost soon describes herself as "Queen of Heaven and Earth," and speaks of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in a slighting tone and *de haut en bas*. A poor unhappy gentlewoman has been here for years; she has grown old and sharp and wrinkled; her white hair hangs in great tangled heaps about her; and there is an awful look, like that of hunger, in her eyes as she presses toward the door of her little room, and would fain pass on and bustle by you. Involuntarily, a man shrinks from the touch for just a second; and it is not your first impulse, but a return of your reason, and your reverence for woman, which makes you accept and press the hand that she offers you. Ah, it is a thin worn hand! Honestly, one is glad enough to mount to the upper galleries, where the more hopeful, at any rate the quieter, "cases" are to be met with. Decorous as a private drawing room are many of these apartments, where some of the patients sit reading, others working, others, again, practicing at the piano. A poor girl—who is in the strict conventional sense, a young lady—eagerly accosts us as we pass. As one might guess, it is the old story of a love that came to nothing. The face is bright still, and pretty, though the fine eyes are troubled, and there is a painful little catch in the voice. Sensibly and quietly, with a kind of subdued eagerness that is wonderfully touching, she pleads for her release; she is quite well; she would be quite safe; she can take care of herself perfectly. A crucial question is then asked; and she cries: "Ah! but shall I tell you the truth, or not the truth? When I tell you the truth, you keep me here." "And the truth," God help us, is that she is engaged to a young gentleman, "and that the greater part of Europe belongs to him." The soft but earnest voice—a lady's, in every tone—trembles down into tears, but the eyes, though suffused, look proud, and have a touch of anger in them, as she says: "You keep me here because I tell the truth." No quieter voice could you hear; and you must be strangely constituted if you can turn away from such an interview without pain and sickness at the heart.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

AWAITING THE CONQUEROR.

From Belgravia for July.

I watch with a weary yearning,
I watch till my eyes grow dim,
For my hero home-returning,
And the chaplets weave for him.
For he comes from the fields of glory,
Where the foe lies stark and dead,
And his name for our children's story
Shall live when the years have fled.

He comes; and my heart to meet him
Goes forth o'er the shining sea;
We have tuned the harps to greet him
Who comes to be crowned by me.
And I would there were garlands fairer
Than these that our glad hands hold;
That nature had roses rarer,
Or a costlier gift than gold.

He comes; may the waves before him
Rest calm where the great sail swings;
May the gracious skies bend o'er him
With the fragrance Summer brings!
And then, when a nation's altars
Are rich with the spoils of Rome,
I shall kiss with a lip that falters,
For joy that my love comes home.

The French Emperor's Favorite Dog.—The death of poor *Nero*, the favorite of the Tuileries, has been the cause of much moral commotion in Paris. The poor thing died for all the world like a human being, overcome by anxiety and perplexity, unable to take a decision, and at the end of expedient. He expired suddenly of aneurism of the heart, and none knew that he was dead until his Imperial master, returning from a drive in the Bois, was surprised that no token of recognition greeted him on his entrance into his study, where *Nero* lay sleeping on the tiger-skin before the sofa, his usual place at his master's feet, and where he had been left but an hour or two before. The Emperor bent low to caress the animal, calling him by his name, and on finding no symptom of greeting, guessed the truth at once. He had but to raise the eyelids and to behold the glassy eye to be certain of the misfortune which had befallen him. His Majesty, whose attachment to the noble creature was well known, was much affected by the discovery, but endeavoring to conceal his emotion with his wonted self-command and self-respect, he merely let drop the paw he had taken in his hand, and exclaimed, "*Pauvre ami, voilà ce que j'ai toujours redouté!*"

The next morning, at dawn, the long-tired friend and comrade was buried in that portion of the *Jardin Réservé* of the Tuileries which still goes by the name of the Jardin du Comte de Paris. He was laid in the trunk which once had contained the maps and charts used by the Emperor during his imprisonment at Ham, and in which *Nero* always slept, the box having been made into a sort of kennel for *Nero's* grandfather, the companion of Louis Bonaparte's captivity. It *is* true, whatever may have been the doubt thrown upon the assertion, that the Emperor followed the remains of the faithful *Nero* to the grave. The Prince Imperial accompanied the bearers to the *Jardin Réservé*, and felt no shame in displaying the grief he experienced at the loss of his playmate. A small monument, from the design already submitted to his Majesty, is to be executed by Barye, to represent the animal in the act of picking up a wounded partridge which has fluttered down amid the heather. The model of the retriever is well known already, but the *accessoires* are all new, and in Barye's best manner. The one condition to the elevation of the monument makes us smile. It must not rise above the low hedge which encircles the little plot of ground where it is to be erected, as, according to the explanation given by the official deputed to give the order, "It is not meant to afford a spectacle to the *badauds* visiting the garden, but to remain a souvenir of the attachment experienced toward a beloved and faithful servant."

You would scarcely believe the effect produced by this untimely death in Paris. *Nero* was of a calm and gentle temper. He harmed no living thing during his existence, and yet he has been the cause of two imprisonments—of the suppression of the sale of one journal on the highway, of the prosecution of a second, and the administration of a severe *communiqué* to a third! How long would your satirical papers be suffered to exist in Paris? We are, however, most grateful to the chroniclers of the Court, for not one single anecdote of "the more than human sagacity"—not one single tale of "the wondrous instinct" of the Imperial favorite—has been published in the journals, which makes us fear that *Nero* was more lucky than wise in having attained such high destiny, and that he was more true and loving than bright and cunning. The cause of the family attachment on which was founded the favor he enjoyed at the Tuileries is touching in the extreme. He was a descendant of the black retriever who shared the solitude of the north tower at Ham with Prince Louis Bonaparte. On the day of the Prince's escape much uneasiness was experienced by the friends who surrounded him lest the unusual stir and inevitable excitement should create restlessness on the part of the animal and betray the plot. When the Prince had donned his disguise, he walked several times up and down the room before the dog, who was lying on the hearth. At the first turn the creature rose and followed him, but he was gently ordered back to his post before the fire; and this was repeated until, with instinct almost human, he was evidently made to comprehend that he was not to move. When the door opened, and the Prince in his workman's costume walked out, the animal raised his eyes for a moment, then gave a short, low whine, and curled himself up again, as if he understood that his *rôle* consisted of a semblance of utter unconsciousness of all that was passing. The Emperor often tells the story to his intimate friends, and never fails to add that the destinies of France were for a moment in the power of a dog! Invidious people laugh and sneer at the distress displayed by the Emperor at the loss of his favorite. Already has the proposition to found a dynasty, to be called that of the *Nerovinchiens*, been made by the *mauvais plaisans*, much to the annoyance of the Empress. But such regret is quite natural, and to be respected, for all the satirical wit which may be expended in its condemnation.—*Paris Letter in the Court Journal.*

The Were-Wolf.—The loup-garou of France and Western Germany was indeed very different from the man-wolf of Ireland; and neither of these bore much resemblance, except in general features, to the were-wolf of Livonia. The last-named country was the favorite haunt of these terrible creatures. But so it was also of every species of witchcraft. Indeed the spirits of darkness made themselves so much at home in that Province that it was a common thing for a family woman to maintain an imp as a domestic servant. Then about the second week in December the demon went up and down in the shape of a lame boy to summon the fraternity to a general rendezvous. Accordingly, they gathered by thousands, including every rank. And if any lagged behind under any pretence, they were quickly flogged into their places by a demon armed with a whip made of neatly-twisted wire, whose special duty it was to look after the stragglers. Beginning on Christmas-eve, they amused themselves for twelve or fourteen days with worrying flocks, herds and villagers, and especially with breaking their way into cellars, and gulping up whatever was drinkable therein. In this quarter—that is, east of the Elbe—those who were desirous of figuring as were-wolves obtained the power by quaffing a nauseous draught from the hands of one already initiated. And for a long time it seems to have been regarded as a pleasant and frolicsome, and even at times a useful sort of relaxation. We are informed that on one occasion a party, while crossing a Russian waste, having fallen short of provisions, the servant of a nobleman present very quickly removed the embarrassment by assuming the form of a wolf and catching several sheep. And, on another, a gentleman transformed himself in order to remove the doubts which a friend entertained concerning the existence of such a power. But, being assailed by some dogs, he lost an eye before he could resume his proper shape. A thief, too, who was sentenced to be gibbeted, walked quietly out of his cell in the form of a wolf the moment they opened the door to lead him to the scaffold, and escaped to the woods before the astonished jailers could make any effort to stop him.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Italian Pottery and Glass-Making.—The early celebrity of Italian pottery is attested by the French word for earthenware—*faïence*—which is only a corruption of the name of the Italian town Faenza; and its flourishing condition in past ages is shown by the works now so eagerly sought for, in which the genius of Italian art is displayed. But the present commercial importance of this branch of industry in Italy does not equal the historical interest that belongs to it. Production is limited, not exceeding the value of 3,200,000 francs in porcelain and earthenware of all kinds, while the value of the importation from foreign countries amounts to a somewhat larger sum. One porcelain manufactory, that of Doccia, near Florence, seems to deserve special notice. This establishment, the property of the Marquis Ginovi, is chiefly remarkable for the successful imitations which it produces of old majolica. The total annual value of the articles made in it is estimated at 320,000 francs. The introduction of the art of glass-making into modern Europe is due to the Venetians, who, until comparatively late times, enjoyed an undisputed superiority in it. They discovered the means of rendering glass colorless by the employment of manganese. They had the monopoly of mirrors, the silvering of which was a secret long kept from other countries. But the mirrors of Venice have now lost their reputation, the manufacturers of this place being unable to produce plates equal in dimensions to those made by their foreign competitors. Glass beads became at an early period an important article of trade with Africa and the East. They are still made in considerable quantities for exportation. Venetian enamels have always been famous, and among the peculiar productions of this place may be reckoned the beautiful composition called aventurine, the secret of which is said to be in the possession of a single manufacturer. Some articles, such as beads, are made to a certain extent in the City of Venice itself, but the great glass works are to be found at Murano, one of the islands of the Lagoon. This little island, which had at one time 30,000 inhabitants, formerly enjoyed a sort of local independence with distinct laws and institutions. It had a wealthy nobility of its own, whose names were inscribed in a separate golden book. Its privileges have disappeared, its population and riches have declined, but its industrial establishments are still active, and show signs of prosperity. Before the fall of the old Venetian Republic the glass-makers constituted a close corporation with exclusive privileges. The trade was thrown open in 1806 under the Government of the then Kingdom of Italy, and a period of keen competition and low prices ensued, until the year 1848, when the conditions of the trade were regulated by an agreement among the manufacturers. The number of persons employed in glass-making at Murano and Venice is 5,000, of whom one-third are men, and two-thirds women and children. The highest wages are for men, 12 francs; for women, 1 franc 50 centimes; the lowest for men 2 francs, and for women 75 centimes. The annual cost of the substances employed in the manufacture is estimated at between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 francs, and that of the fuel consumed at 600,000 francs. The gross receipts obtained come to little more than double this aggregate amount. The principal markets for Venetian glass are in France, England and Germany, and, above all, in the East, where there is a constant demand for the beads and other articles known by the denomination of "Conterie."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Visit to the Sultan of Muscat.—The following is an extract from a private letter from the commander of one of Her Majesty's ships, dated Guadur, May 15, 1868: "I arrived at Muscat after a capital voyage of six days from Aden. Muscat is the chief town of the possessions of the Imaum, or Sultan of Muscat, who lives there, whose father was murdered last year. The English have recognized him, and sent an English officer to reside there as political agent. The agent was not there when I arrived, so I fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the Sultan, which was immediately returned by the guns on the forts. His Highness sent his Prime Minister and an interpreter on board to welcome me, and to say that he would give me an audience the next day. Accordingly the next day my executive officer and myself got ourselves into very hot uniforms, girded on our swords, and presented ourselves at the portals of the palace. We entered a large open quadrangle lined on all sides by Arab and Persian guards. The Sultan came out to receive us, shook hands and ushered us in the 'Durbar' room where we all found chairs. He seemed a gloomy man. After partaking of coffee, sherbet, &c., and talking a little, we took our leave, telling His Highness we hoped he would live a thousand years, &c. The same evening we rode out on the Sultan's horses—splendid Arabs. European saddles and bridles were thoughtfully prepared for us. The present Sultan, I am told, has not many women in his harem, only a few Georgians. But the harem of his late father is a very large building containing a great quantity. Since the old man's death I believe they have been kept entirely secluded. The second morning that we were there we sat down on an old fallen tree, in a place which commanded a full view of the windows (iron barred) of the seraglio. To our surprise several of the women came to the windows, some kissing their hands to us, and so on. We were near enough to see that they were all pretty, and thought it a great shame that they should be cooped up for the rest of their days.—*English Paper.*

Destruction of our Globe.—In the present age, when the network of telegraphy brings all parts of the earth into close intercommunication, we are not likely to trace, even in the most wide-spread disasters, the approaching destruction of our globe. The same day which brings the intelligence of some desolating catastrophe brings evidence also that the devastation is but local. We are seldom informed of simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, events happening in widely-separated regions of the earth's surface. Accordingly, we are seldom led to dread the occurrence of any widely-devastating series of catastrophes. But certainly events have happened during the past few months which might lead nervously-disposed persons to imagine that the inhabitants of the earth are not perfectly safe from wide-spread destructive agencies. The same week that brought news of the fierce hurricane which ravaged the West Indian Isles, brought also the account of destructive hurricanes in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Then followed the series of earthquake shocks which have inflicted such injury on the already much-tried inhabitants of St. Thomas, and which still continue to be felt at intervals. Next we hear of an earthquake in Somersetshire, then in Malta, then in Egypt, then at Formosa, then in St. Salvador; and now, almost as we write, the bed of the Pacific is violently shaken, and hundreds of the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands are destroyed by a violent uprush of molten matter. During all this time Vesuvius continues in violent eruption. Thus it has happened that we have heard a great deal lately of certain speculations—recently ventilated by an American philosopher—which threaten the earth with complete annihilation. According to these views there is one great danger to which we are at all times liable—the risk, namely, that some large volcanic vent should be formed beneath the bosom of the ocean. Through this vent the sea would rush into the interior of the earth, and being forthwith converted into steam by the intense subterranean heat, would rend the massive shell on which we live into a thousand fragments. Whether it is possible or not that such an event as this should take place, we shall not here stay to inquire. Let it suffice that the risk—if there be any—is no greater now than it has been any time during thousands of past years.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The German Gaming Houses.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes: "Being now in the season at which the gaming houses of German watering-places commence operations, we read almost every day in the newspapers paragraphs in this style: 'Baron —— broke the bank yesterday at Baden-Baden.' 'Mlle. ——, the famous member of the demi-monde of Paris, has just won at Homburg 60,000 francs.' 'My Lord ——, who last season gained more than a million (francs) at roulette at Baden, has

already arrived in that place. He has invented a system by which he is certain to win £300 or £400 a day, and the lessees of the saloons are in dismay at the probability that other players will study and imitate his plan!' Such announcements as these produce a great impression on credulous men; and they make many a married lady say to her husband, 'Look, my dear! You said that we could not go to Baden-Baden or Homburg on account of the expense, when, in reality, we might go there, and instead of being money out of pocket, bring back hundreds and thousands, like Baron ——, Mlle. ——, and my Lord ——!' But, unfortunately, nobody except the Baron, the young lady and the Lord ever breaks the bank, or wins hundreds of pounds or thousands of francs; and, truth to speak, there is strong reason for suspecting that those personages only do so in print."

MORNING IN SPRING.

BY S. BARING-GOULD.

A meadow tremulous with dew,
A lifted firmament all blue,
And bushes shedding many a tear,
But all of joy—in the morning clear;
Bending bladed grasses fret
In the light wind dripping wet;
Buttercups adorn the floor
With their goblets brimming o'er;
Purple orchis lines the hedge:
Marigold gleams in the sedge;
Robin shakes his jaunty tatters,
And the dewdrops from them scatters,
Breaking through the gossamer threads,
Dandelions' globous heads
Seem the gentle breeze to pray,
"Puff my feathered seeds away!"
Chafers to the leaves that cling
Strive to dry the draggled wing;
Admirals on bark of oak
Tarry till a sunny stroke
O'er their scarlet stripes and rings
Drinks the water from their wings.
Ladybirds with spots of black
On the rounded russet back,
Dash about, or linger sipping
Bells with fragrant honey dripping.
Now the redstart on a spray
Pipes; the shrike in jet and gray
Answers, and from throbbing throat
Burst the throstle's bubbling note.

LORD FAIRFAX.—The motto of this illustrious family, the head of which is at present residing in California, is "Speak and Act." The following anecdote relating to the present Peer is authentic, and really deserves recording as being so apposite to the motto. In the Spring of the year 1859, Lord FAIRFAX was walking home, accompanied by the Chief Justice of California and two other friends, when he was met by a reporter of the Supreme Court of California, named HENRY LEE. It appears that LEE thought Lord FAIRFAX had in some way tried to injure him, and, therefore, accused him of so doing, a charge which his Lordship denied. LEE rejoined in an insolent and most offensive manner, that he did not believe him, substantially giving him the lie, evidently desiring that Lord FAIRFAX should strike him; he effected his object, his Lordship striking him on the face, and, in return, LEE struck at him with a light cane, within which was concealed a long dagger. Lord FAIRFAX caught the cane in his left hand; LEE sprang back, drew the dagger quickly from the cane, and inflicted on his Lordship two terrible wounds, one through his left breast and the other in his side. Lord FAIRFAX had drawn a "Derringer" pistol, and presented it, cocked, in time to prevent LEE making a third thrust. In a moment LEE threw up his arms and cried out, "Don't kill me, I am unarmed!" (All this occurred in an incredibly short space of time,—before any one had time to interfere, or even realize that a deadly assault had been made.) Lord FAIRFAX, who is a splendid shot, had him covered at not more than six feet distant, and could have killed him beyond any possible doubt. Still pointing his pistol at LEE's head, his Lordship replied, "You miserable coward, you have murdered me,—you have assassinated me, and I have your worthless life in my hands; but for the sake of your wife and child I shall spare you." Cries, at this, were raised from the crowd, of "Shoot him, FAIRFAX!" "Kill him!" "Don't spare him!" and the like. Standing erect and looking LEE full in the face, and holding the pistol as before, Lord FAIRFAX replied, "No, I won't kill him!" and then addressing LEE, said, "Recollect, I have your life in my hands, and I spare it, not on your worthless account, for you are an assassin and a coward, but because of your wife and child." With that he dropped his pistol hand, uncocked the pistol, handed it to a gentleman who was with him, and said in a hurried, low voice, "He has killed me! support me!"—*Debrett's Peerage.*

MR. GLADSTONE.—Men of high honor and fixed principles are slow to suspect those with whom they have once acted of being influenced by motives more mixed than their own. It was long before Lord DERBY could bring himself to believe that Mr. GLADSTONE had ceased to be what he once was. He could not be unaware of the strength of his former colleague's prejudices, but he estimated at their full value—perhaps beyond their full value—Mr. GLADSTONE's abilities, and he believed him to be at bottom a constitutional statesman. Hence, when called upon in 1851 to form an administration, his first thought was how to secure the coöperation of the member for Oxford. Mr. GLADSTONE was absent on the Continent when the ministerial crisis came, and Lord DERBY kept his negotiation with the Queen open till he should be able to ascertain whether or not Mr. GLADSTONE would support him. A greater mistake never was committed. Few men deserve to be so flattered, and fewer still fail to be spoiled by the process; and if, as happened in the present instance, the refusal of the individual be followed by the collapse of the whole undertaking, the amount of evil done, far beyond the little circle immediately affected by it, is not to be measured. Mr. GLADSTONE, for example, the vainest and most arrogant of living men, received at once the impression that no Government could go on without him—that he held the fate of the empire in his hand. And a stupid and uninquiring public, which usually takes men at the estimate which they put upon themselves, came by degrees to be of the same opinion. Public opinion is, we are happy to believe, taking at last another and a better direction. But to this persuasion, both on his own part and on the parts of those who took from him their inspiration, the country is, without doubt, indebted for not a little of the anarchy into which the affairs of the state have fallen.—*Blackwood.*

TROPHIES IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.—The most valuable trophies are human heads, which they preserve by smoking over a fire, and which have all sorts of wonderful powers and properties. They are not only signs of prowess and victory, but they are necessary adjuncts, in the ceremonials at marriages and funerals, and in births and in sickness. Nothing can be done without fresh heads which propitiate the evil spirits of disease, specially of small-pox. Physic is folly compared with a human head, smoke-dried and brainless, for the healing of pustules and the destruction of fever; and there is no suffering and no danger that a Dyak will not face for the reward of a single head: male head be it understood—women and children count for nothing. Indeed, the women are seized as slaves by the victors, and, like slaves, soon accommodate themselves to circumstances, and take kindly to their change of masters. These Dyaks are terrible fellows for midnight attacks, and go down the river in their long canoes as swiftly as birds would skim on the water. If pulling up stream, they keep close to the bank, and as they cover their paddles with the soft bark of trees, no noise whatever is made. After paddling all night, they pull up the boat among the overhanging trees and jungle, so that there is no trace or sign of their existence. Here they sleep and feed on snakes, monkeys, or anything else they can kill with their blowpipes; if the Chief wants food, if he wants meat that is, and cannot get it by these means, one of his followers is killed and cooked, which not only solaces the hungry stomach of the great man, but gives him a head into the bargain.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

SENSITIVE FLAMES.—We know something of the phenomena of sensitive flames—gaslights which dance and comfort themselves in the presence of musical or other sounds. Well, Mr. BARRETT, who has experimented much with these curiosities, has devised a practical use for them in the shape of an apparatus by which slight bodies may be telegraphed to any distance. He takes a long slender flame, which, at the faintest noise, jumps down to a short one of fan-like shape. By its side he mounts a metal bar that will so alter its shape by heat as to bring one end, otherwise free, into contact with a metal rod. From rod and from bar electric wires pass to a battery, and to a bell which may be anywhere within the house or out of it. So long as all is quiet in its neighborhood, the flames remain erect and rod-like; but upon the least noise it falls down and spreads like a fan. In doing this it meets the metal bar, heats it, and causes it to close the electric circuit and ring the distant bell. In this way the cry of a child in its cot may be made to announce itself in its parent's room, and the filings and hammering of a burglar to arouse a household. In the principle, too, we may see the germ of a method of registering sounds, a system of phonography, in short. Given a range of sensitive flames, each one of which will respond to a certain note of the gamut, and the brilliant cadence of the singer, or the extemporized melodies of the instrumentalist, can be made to score themselves upon a sheet of paper. Music will then have an accessory which will be to it what photography is to art, and the fleeting lights and shades of a sound picture will be perpetuated for study and repetition, just as those of a light-picture now are.—*Once a Week.*

FIDELITY IN FRIENDSHIP.—Fidelity does not consist, with the majority of men, in keeping the mind occupied with an absent friend, but in housing his image securely in some out-of-the way receptacle of the memory, to be ready when called for, and in being able to summon back the old feelings when anything happens to illumine the obscurity. To take up a friend in as good preservation as you laid him down—the colors as fresh, the outline as vivid—this is constancy, and it is all that can be expected of the common run of men immersed in varied occupations, who are driven to be practical, and can easier do a friend a service than bear him in mind through the hours of a busy day. Probably all active minds find the present most congenial, but they are commonly loath to admit this of themselves in any sense that shall prove absence a greater trial to them than to others. They feel it to be only decent, whatever their absorption in the work in hand, and their delight in achievement, to disown the natural temptations of excessive activity. But genius—proverbially independent of law, or rather a law to itself—knows how to justify every fact in itself, having once ascertained that it is a fact. Thus GOETHE draws from his temper in this respect arguments for the greater intensity and fire of his emotions. Inconsolable, he writes to LOTTE on the eve of his voluntary departure, "I leave you happy and shall remain in your heart, and shall see you again, but not to-morrow is *never*;" and upon this, as will be remembered, he finds consolation in another fair one within two days. And that axiom that absence makes the heart grow fonder, meeting with no echo in his personal experience, is even shown up as a treason to love. "Yes, my treasure," he writes, "I believe you when you say your love increases for me during absence; when away, you love the idea you have formed of me, but, when present, that idea is often disturbed by my folly and madness. I love you better when present than absent; hence I conclude my love is truer than yours." The argument is plausible, but goes for too much, as the lady found, when, at their next meeting, he introduced to her the future Mme. GOETHE, who, in being present to the poet, had possessed the one solitary charm which she wanted. Thus does genius show itself allied with the larger and more universal instincts of mankind; for it is very true that, with the majority of men, to be absent is to be dead, buried and forgotten. They care for those who minister to daily wants, their affections are dependent on sight and habit, and with them, too, not to-day is never.—*Saturday Review.*

ENGLAND AND MORMONISM.—We recorded the other evening a strange piece of news, which probably attracted little attention in England, but which, if it fell into the hands of a quick American writer, might be made the basis of a very interesting work. As it is very short, we may venture to repeat it: "Six hundred and fifty Mormon emigrants sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for the Salt Lake by way of New-York. A large proportion of the emigrants were women." Any American bookmaker who wished to do a clever thing had only to go to Liverpool after reading this paragraph, and make inquiries about the Mormons. He would probably be referred to Wales, and if he pursued his journey thither he would soon discover that he had hit upon the large training-ground of Mormondom. He would find that *we* rear the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and that America gets the credit for them. A thrilling picture of the frightful state of social life in Great Britain might be drawn from the presence among us of strange sects. Wales is a great deal nearer to the heart of England than Salt Lake or Oneida Creek is to anything which deserves to be called "American," and an enterprising traveler, gifted with a lithe and sinewy style, might easily delude a portion of his countrymen into the belief that the Mormon nursery in Wales can be safely taken as an example of the relations which exist between the sexes all over the country. If he did this, and did it well, he would deserve to be considered a very "smart" man, for—to use a common phrase—he would have paid us back in our own coin. We send shiploads of Mormons to America, and then write books to prove that Mormonism is the natural fruit of the loose principles which prevail in America.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A CUMBERLAND CURATE.—In Cumberland, within the memory of many persons still living, not fifty years ago, there was a Rev. Mr. DUNLINGSON, curate of Castle Sowerby, who used to be seen at the "public" "half-fou', half-fed and half-sarkit," the last term implying half-dressed. He had a wild tongue and a heavy arm, using both, when needed, to clear the house of all opponents. On one occasion, being refused more liquor, he climbed up the sign-pole, destroyed the effigy of the Duke of York, and did other damage. Bishop GOODENOUGH was disposed to expel this rollicking son of the Church from his diocese; but Mr. BLAMIRE, of Cumberland celebrity, volunteered to attend Castle Sowerby Church, and see of what stuff this apostolic personage was made when in the pulpit. He reported favorably. The sermon was able and earnest, from the text, "The harvest is past, the Summer is ended, and we are not saved." The Bishop pardoned the curate on condition that he stuck to his texts and gave up tippling. When Mr. DUNLINGSON preached this discourse he was with naked feet thrust into country clogs, and there was reason to suspect that there was neither shirt nor trousers beneath his surplice. Dr. LONSDALE, who gives this illustration of Cumberland clerical life in his *Cumberland Worthies*, says that the salary of a clergyman in that County, not many years ago, was "a hardened sark, a guse grassing, and a whittle gait, or a coarse linen shirt, the right of commoning geese, and free quarters among his parishioners."—*Saints and Sinners, by Dr. Doran.*

AUTOGRAPH HUNTER SNUBBED.—DUMAS, the younger, was perpetually being worried by applications for his autograph, for epigrams, for, in fact, the smallest contributions to those albums of literary testimonials which it is now so much the fashion to display in both French and English *salons*. One day a fashionable physician at some watering-place brought DUMAS his album, and insisted upon a trifle from the Lion, who found himself fairly caught in the toils. DUMAS wrote, and the smiling physician, nodding to his admiring friends, looked over the author's shoulder. Following DUMAS' pen, he read:

"So great is M. T.'s (the physician's name) skill, so marvelous his success, that since he has practiced in this place, three out of five hospitals have been pulled down as useless,"——

The physician, delighted with the flattery, interrupted him, protesting that the compliment was too great, was undeserved, and so forth. DUMAS begged to be allowed to finish the sentence, and the permission being gladly given, he continued,

"and in their stead it has been found necessary to build *two new cemeteries.*"

DUMAS the younger wasn't asked to write in this album again.—*Once a Week.*

FALSE MEASURE.—False wooden bottoms are common, as the buyers of nuts know well. If the measure is correct, which is assuming a great deal, the method of filling it is a delusion. A practised hand will fill a quart pot with a pint of plums or gooseberries, and make it appear as though it were brimful and running over. Watch him narrowly, and you will see how he does it. He lays the measure horizontally, and covers the lower side with fruit; then, raising the measure gradually, he heaps a handful of fruit over the top with his left hand; at the same time having a good-sized plum, say between the finger and thumb of his right hand, he ingeniously inserts that as a key-stone to prevent the crowning heap from falling into the hollow beneath: thus the measure appears choke full and filled up, though something like half the due quantity is lacking. This clever piece of cheatery is executed with astonishing rapidity: two seconds, we should say, affords ample time for it. When the measure, as in the case of strawberries and raspberries, goes with the fruit, the cheating, as everyone knows, consists in filling the lower half or more of the pottle or punnet with some worthless material—grass, hay, fern leaves, or anything that comes to hand—so that half a pint of the fruit shall look like a pint, or a pint like a quart.—*Leisure Hour.*

THE COMMERCE OF SYRIA.—The great commercial centres are Damascus, Aleppo and Beyrout. The principal commodities which France draws from that country are corn, raw silk, cotton, wool, buckwheat, olive oil and sponges. The fishing for the latter on the coast forms a considerable branch of trade; it takes place at five points—Aradus, Latakia, Tripoli, Batoum and Djebail. About three hundred Greek and Arab barks take part every year in the campaign, which lasts from June to October, the produce reaching the sum of 600,000f. Beyrout is the principal port, its commercial activity, which only dates from about thirty years, being due to its central position and its proximity to Damascus. Like all the others its roadstead is open and insecure. The two towns are united by an excellent road, well served with diligences and wagons, the latter place receiving its principal supply of European goods through the former. Its trade with Bagdad is also active, and takes place by caravans employing annually more than 2,000 camels. Damascus furnishes shawls, cloths, papers, sword-blades, provisions, &c. Numerous other caravans place it in communication with Aleppo, Tripoli and Acre. Latakia is an agricultural district, which furnishes abundance of grain for exportation, and the principal product of the mountainous part is tobacco. The plain yields wheat, oats, millet, maize, silk, oil and figs. Alexandretta, which has an excellent roadstead, is the port for the Province of Aleppo, and receives the products from the north, from Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. There are English, French, Italian and Russian Vice-Consuls there. The environs give cotton, wheat, rice, maize and indigo, but cultivation is exceedingly backward. Jaffa will become an important place if the projected railways should be executed. First of all, there is a question of one to Jerusalem, with a branch to Bethelehem, and the creation of a port at Jaffa. The object of the line is to shorten the journey for the pilgrims who annually visit Palestine, and to open an outlet for the produce of the fertile plains of the Jordan. The commerce of St. Jean d'Acre is increasing daily, as well as that of all the other Syrian ports where the steamers of the great English, French, Russian and Austrian companies call regularly.—*Galignani.*

THE FAIR AT LEIPZIG.—I had pictured to myself a fair lasting three days; consisting of a few shows and swings, causing no inconvenience and but little excitement. How greatly I had reckoned without my host! I found it lasted a month. The squares were all covered with booths, and a great part of the streets also. In these booths goods of all descriptions were sold; almost every article existing under the sun. The town contains about 100,000 inhabitants; the Fair brings about 80,000 strangers to the place, who for a whole month require food and lodging. The inhabitants reap a plentiful harvest; hotels and houses are crowded; everything comes double and treble its usual price; whatever is asked is obtained. People must have room; they cannot live without eating; and it is a case of Hobson's choice. While giving the town a harvest, it also forms one of its most unpleasant features. To that class of inhabitants not in any way benefited by the Fair, it is an uncomfortable eyesore, as well as a most expensive one. They flee the place and its visitors, many of whom, by their dress and appearance, may be signaled out as of the lowest cast of Hebrew traders. Leipzig, for the time, becomes a huge mart, in appearance and in fact. The archways and many of the private houses are turned into shops. Goods are hung outside the windows and stretch across the streets, after the fashion of the garlands and glass ornaments on procession days in Roman Catholic towns. The streets are so crowded as to become almost impassable, and assume the appearance of a room uncomfortably full of furniture. A feeling of suffocation comes over you. The town seems to have grown too small for its inhabitants.—*Argosy for July.*

THE ART OF LISTENING.—As soon as a person becomes aware of the immense social importance of the art of listening he is naturally anxious at once to acquire it. In vain he looks around him for a professor of the art, or even a treatise upon it, and he has to evolve the very first principles out of the depths of his moral consciousness. The following hints on the theory and practice of this art are therefore put forward for the assistance of such a person, and in the hope of awakening in others an appreciation of its high excellences. To borrow the words of certain advertisements, it may be learnt by persons in want of employment at their own homes. No knowledge of drawing required. DISRAELI says in one of his novels, "Lady Everingham thoroughly understood the art of conversation, which, indeed, consists of the exercise of fine qualities—you must originate and you must sympathise; you must possess at the same time the habit of communication and the habit of listening." Now this originating, communicating—in short, the talking part in conversation, we are not all of us fitted by Nature to perform. Some, though full of ideas, are hindered by want of words; others lack both words and ideas; few or none, unhappily, are prevented from speaking by want of ideas, for your unidea'd speaker is usually the most plentifully gifted with words. It is to the former class, viz.: those with ideas but without words, that these observations are more especially addressed. They are implored to cultivate this accomplishment, in which a small amount of study will enable them to shine and shortly distinguish themselves by "brilliant flashes of silence."—*The Argosy.*

PROFITABLE BLASPHEMY.—Taking swearing to be a sort of slang, and slang of the very worst sort, I may notice here that the statute of the 21st JAMES I., which was intended to suppress the detestable practice, entirely failed in its object. Gentlemen of the privy chamber received appointments to see the statute enforced. They received fees on every conviction. These gentlemen appointed deputies as their stewards, who received half a crown out of every twenty shillings they paid of the fines to their masters of the privy chamber. It was the interest of each principal and his lieutenant that that blasphemy should flourish. It was the same with respect to the statutes against drunkenness. The more profane and drunken people were, the greater the revenue of those whose salary grew in proportion as the double wickedness abounded. People were tempted into sin; were fined for yielding; and then, seeing that their money went into the pockets of gentlemen and others, they swore their great oaths, and damned the Scots kings, (for this iniquity was of several reigns,) and Scotsmen generally, the very best of whom, they said, was not half such a gentleman as an English hangman.—*Saints and Sinners, by Dr. Doran.*

GREEK SUPERSTITION.—As we sat down to an excellent breakfast, the Queen remarked that the number was thirteen. A small table was immediately prepared in a corner of the pavilion, and the poor adjutant, who had been appointed as our attendant, was obliged to sit down to it. This comical behavior may be excused in this sensible Queen for two reasons. Firstly, the Grecian people are so extraordinarily superstitious, it is not advisable to set yourself openly against these peculiarities. Secondly, a few years previously a remarkable accident had happened at the Court. There were thirteen at dinner one day, and a short time afterward one who had been of the round table died. A few days later the company were again assembled, and there was the same ominous number. A young Englishman, who had been present at both meals, wondered jokingly who would be the victim this time. A short while after the young Briton was corpse.—*On the Wing. By the late Emperor Maximilian.*

RAIN AND CROPS IN ALABAMA.—The rain of Monday seems to have extended over a large scope of country and come in good time to save much corn, that in a few days more would have been ruined. Some corn was already destroyed; but the prospect for plenty and to spare is now very good. Cotton also has been fortunate, and is doing well. The area planted is not so great as last year, but the prospect for a good crop is encouraging. If the worm, a contingency to be dreaded, should not appear in the next six weeks, planters in Alabama will have cause to rejoice.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, July 9.*

PERSONAL.—Wm. H. Baily and family, New-York; Mr. Vanderoilt, New-York; M. J. Williamson, New-York; A. E. Helmer, New-York; H. C. Richford, Charleston; Juan A. Yznaya, D. Viro, J. De Alcayas, Cuba; J. W. Keely, United States Army; C. B. Hubble, St. Louis; C. Allen and family, New-Orleans; D. C. Leffincott, Philadelphia; Hon. F. Fairbanks, Vermont; J. W. Parr and family, Baltimore; John T. Keen, Pensylvania; Mr. Bacon, Brooklyn; J. D. Ingraham and sons, New-York, were among the late arrivals at the Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

Bismark and the Reichstag—France and the North German Confederation—Prince Napoleon's Journey—The Luther Monument—Poles and Russians—Traffic in Children—Maximilian's Widow—Servian Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CASTLE WIGGEN, SWITZERLAND, Sunday, June 28, 1868.

You may have seen in some toy-shops in New-York dolls that say "Mamma" when you press their stomach. A great political machinist in Berlin has constructed a similar toy, which says "Yes" when touched by its creator; it is called "Reichstag," and its maker is Bismark. The invention is not quite new. They had the same thing on a smaller scale before this in Berlin, but it was painted black and white, while the new doll bears the colors of the North German Confederation. I told you last year that this Reichstag was a new Prussian humbug, and repeat my assertion now, for it was never more clearly proved than during this last session. You must not, however, think that I am dissatisfied with this state of affairs. On the contrary, it is my conviction that BISMARCK knows a thousand times better what is good for Prussia and Germany—it is not unintentionally that I name Prussia first—than the clever folk and bad musicians whom the learned old baby, the German people have elected to represent them. Though I sympathize with the indignation of some republicans and *Fortschritts* men, and fully subscribe to their principle, I am glad that they have not altogether their own way, as they would run the car of Germany into some bog, while the able engineer, BISMARCK, at least keeps it on the track. I hate a despotic government with all my heart; but I think it, under certain circumstances, very healthful. The old Romans, when still good republicans, entertained the same opinion and elected a dictator.

BISMARK is going to Cannes on the Mediterranean to recruit his health, and the King is about to depart for Ems. All the world is going to the watering places. NAPOLEON's physicians say it would be good for him to go to Carlsbad, but as he has to travel across Germany he will not, for he remembers still some unpleasant incidents that occurred on his journey to Salzbourg last year.

FRANCE AND NORTH GERMANY.

The French papers, as I expected, are furious at the speech of Gen. MOLTKE, and their rage is still more apparent from the manner in which they try to conceal it under polite language. The London *Times* advises France to mind what MOLTKE said and keep quiet, and asks why Paris and Berlin together do not say "there shall be no war in Europe." There would be nothing in the world to prevent it, for Germany is not and never was an aggressive or a conquering Power. Nor is there any difficulty on this score with the French people, for if you wipe out the "dynasty" and the Napoleonic aspirations, both people might live very peaceably beside of each other. I really believe if NAPOLEON were cured of his disease by the old physician that puts an end to all human sufferings, the ill-health of Europe would very soon be bettered.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S JOURNEY.

Prince NAPOLEON's journey is not very likely to do much good, and he would be of more use if he departed on a north-pole expedition or started to observe the eclipse of Aug. 18. What good can come from his dining with the blind Ex-King of Hanover, or his running about in the park arm-in-arm with him. In Pesth he received all the ministers, and in Prague he coquetted with the Slavonians. Meanwhile, the French Minister of War insists that the study of the German language be commenced in the military schools of France, and of course everybody believes that his suggestion indicates a probability of war. All these demonstrations are foolish if war is not intended, and if they are only made to frighten Germany, for Germany will not be frightened.

THE LUTHER MONUMENT.

The King of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Hesse as lord of the soil, and many other great men, were at Worms on June 25 for the inauguration of the Luther monument. There was also a deputy from Chicago, who carried a welcome contribution of 500 gilders, which was delivered to the Committee. American money is welcome everywhere, and particularly in East Prussia, that poor, afflicted province, which will have no harvest this year either. On request of mine printed in the TIMES, about 520 thalers were sent from Buffalo to the *Staatsbuerger Zeitung*, in Berlin, and by it forwarded to East Prussia.

POLES AND RUSSIANS.

The President of the Polish Democratic Society in Geneva, MIEROSLAWSKI, is publishing in French a paper called *Le Peuple Polonais*. In its first number he insulted the celebrated Russian refugees ALEXANDER HERZEN, BAKUNIN, OGAREW and ULOCHOWSKI DE BELINA. The latter called upon MIEROSLAWSKI to apologize for what he had said, or to give him satisfaction, but MIEROSLAWSKI refused to do either. I know MIEROSLAWSKI well, and also KERZER, BAKUNIN and OGAREW. Each of the three Russians has done more for progress and liberty than the Pole MIEROSLAWSKI ever did. The latter belongs to that class of ambitious persons who push themselves into the highest positions without possessing the talent required to fill them, thus ruining every one who confides in them, and also the cause which they feign to sustain. MIEROSLAWSKI not only imagines himself a great political light, but aspires also to the honor of being a good General. Yet wherever he appeared on the field, (and once in Poland he had a chance of success,) in Poland, Sicily or Baden, where the German fools placed that Polish humbug at their head, he damaged the cause he represented by his lack of skill and energy. HERZEN is the able editor of the Russian paper *Kolokol* (the bell) and OGAREW is his assistant. BAKUNIN is very favorably known among the Radicals throughout Europe.

TRAFFIC IN CHILDREN.

The Swiss *Chargé d'Affaires* in Vienna, M. VON TSCHUDI, has called the attention of the Bundesrath to the traffic in children, carried on between some cantons where the French language is spoken, with Austria and especially with Hungary and Croatia. Noble families there—half the people are nobles—without the means of paying a French governess to teach their children the French language, a knowledge of which is among them still considered a necessity, procure for that purpose children from 8 to 12 years of age, natives of Fribourg or Neufchatel as playmates for their own. These poor little things are frequently treated in the most cruel manner imaginable and are frequently turned out of the house without a penny. Recently a Count ORSSICH, of Warasdin, sent off a child of 10 years to Vienna with about half a dollar in her pocket! The poor little vagrant was found in the streets by good people and brought to the *Chargé d'Affaires*. The Bundesrath will take energetic measures to suppress this new phase of the slave trade.

MAXIMILIAN'S WIDOW.

French papers bring some erroneous news concerning the Empress CARLOTTA, the widow of poor MAXIMILIAN. The Empress, who is in excellent bodily health, has been residing for a month past with the royal family of Belgium, at Lacken. She takes a daily drive with the King or the Queen. On reception days she is not to be seen, as the doctors advise her to keep very quiet. She writes and reads a good deal, and practices music, but does not see any one except her nearest relatives. If possible at all, she may recover by this kind of treatment, but no very great hopes are entertained. The Empress frequently speaks of the past, and of Mexico and Italy, and all in the sad tone of a person who is perfectly conscious of the misfortunes that have befallen her. Her material interests are seen to by the Courts of Brussels and Vienna. She has renounced all claims to the estate of her late husband, whose liabilities will be settled by the House of Hapsburg. The Empress has given 7,000 gilders for a Maximilian monument, to be erected at Trieste. She has also sent to Vienna a golden wreath, to be laid on the grave of the late Emperor on the 18th of June, the anniversary of the event of Queretaro.

AFFAIRS IN SERVIA.

Independent correspondents from Belgrade describe the state of affairs very differently from the loyal Press, which is now being pressed pretty hard to be loyal. A correspondent of the *Frankfort Zeitung* writes that the sympathy of the Servians for the family of the Obrenovich is not worth speaking of. The Servians are described as a barbarous, rapacious race, who care for nothing but ducats and warfare, by which they may acquire them. Prince MICHEL was against war, and therefore he had to die. Young MILAN will be elected unanimously.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

The Discussion on the French Budget—A New Fire-ship—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique—Another Submarine Telegraph—Trial of the Servian Assassins.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 3, 1868.

The discussion on the budget is being pursued with most damaging results to the Government. Its friends as well as its opponents concur in denouncing the ruinous effects of its military monomania. M. LOUVET, one of the members who habitually support its measures, delivered, on the first day of the debate, a powerful speech in this sense: "Let us demonstrate," he said, "to the neighboring Governments and nationalities the folly of these excessive armaments, which excite so much envy without its being known where they are to stop, and which, if prolonged, must inevitably result in ruining the people in their finances and the Governments in the sympathies of their people." M. CALLEY SAINT PAUL, another supporter of the Administration, also criticized in severe terms the policy which compelled a resort to the ruinous system of loans. Let me add, as a fact significant of the turn which things are taking, that M. SAINT PAUL is the father-in-law of Gen. FLEURY, the favorite aide-de-camp, and indeed, I may say, friend of the Emperor. M. THIERS' speech on Wednesday was a successful demonstration of the dangers of the financial situation, but it failed in suggesting any remedy for it. He made it clear to every one that the deficit was every year more than two hundred millions, and that this must finally culminate in bankruptcy and ruin. One would imagine that a statesman of his eminence would, in coming down to the chamber to make such a statement, be prepared to indicate the means by which the catastrophe may be averted. Instead of doing this he refuses even to accede to the small reductions which the Committee has recommended. To the arguments urged in support of the exceptional character of the circumstances which necessitate a recourse to these loans the *Debats* of this morning has a short but forcible reply. "We see the unexpected events which damage the equilibrium of our budgets occurring every year with a regularity truly astronomical. They, therefore, seem as easy to be foreseen as the frosts of Winter, or the heats of Summer, and as in every budget consideration is given to an increase from hoped for receipts, we may be permitted to express our surprise that there should not also be taken into account the diminutions which may be forcibly brought about by epidemics, famines, wars with nations, near or distant, and commercial and financial crises. Might it not be said that the Committees, which for sixteen years have had the examination of these budgets, have all taken for their motto the celebrated line:

"Je ne sais pas prévoir les malheurs de si loin."

In his speech of yesterday M. EMILE OLLIVIER presented under another, but not quite so clear and intelligible a form, the main idea put forward in the speeches of MM. GARNIER PAGES and THIERS. "The cause of the evil," said these latter gentlemen, "is in the Constitution, in the organization of the Executive power, and in ministerial irresponsibility." M. OLLIVIER says that the vices of the financial situation arise from the fact that the Government desires to carry on with equal vigor the works of war and of peace; the armament and maintenance of a formidable army with a large development of public works. The *Siécle* very justly observes that it is the irresponsibility of ministers which engenders this fatal dualism, this fatal concurrence between tendencies so opposite, and it expresses its regret that M. OLLIVIER should have employed language, which, without meaning it, would seem to separate him from the Opposition on a point so capital. The speech of M. MAGNE, the Minister of Finances, which occupied three hours of the time of the Chamber yesterday, was exceedingly weak, and studiously avoided all the points made by the Opposition.

A NEW FIRE-SHIP.

After revolutionizing the military armaments of the world, the Prussians are devoting themselves to the improvement of their naval strength by the application of new forms and principles in the construction of their vessels. Among the novelties in this way which they have succeeded in perfecting is a fire-ship, intended to defend the entrance to the port of Kiel. It is said to be an invention of a very formidable character, but nothing is known as to its plan of operation.

THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC STEAM COMPANY.

In presence of the many discouraging statements made in the legislative body in regard to the affairs of this Company, it is gratifying to find that none of them are based on a falling off, alleged or real, in the passenger traffic between France and the United States. On the contrary, the annual returns show a progression which offers the surest guarantee of the permanent success of the line. During the first four years of its existence the average receipts have been as follows:

	Per Voyage.		Per Voyage.
1864	1,104,000	1866	1,221,000
1865	214,000	1867	242,000

The returns of this year will exhibit a still more considerable increase. In regard to the speed realized since 1866 by the new screw steamers, we have the statement, supported by official documents, that the average is 12 knots 40, which exceeds by a knot the speed prescribed by the contract, and that the average passages are nine days and twenty hours between New-York and France.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

It is stated in one of the journals of last evening that the French Government has at last decided on giving effect to the International Telegraphic Convention of 1864, which had for its object the establishment of a submarine cable between Europe and South America. The cable will touch at Madeira, the Canary Islands, Cape Vert and Senegal. The duration of the grant, with rights of connection with the intermediate points, is to be for forty-five years. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the benefits which this line will confer upon the commerce of South America. It was the one link wanting to complete the chain of commercial intercourse secured by the telegraph.

TRIAL OF THE SERVIAN ASSASSINS.

You will have received by telegraph before this reaches you the news of the verification of the election of Prince MILANO by the Schuptchina, or National Assembly of Servia, and the appointment of a Regency, composed of MM. BLASNAWATZ, Minister of War, RESTITCH, formerly Minister of Finance, and GAVRILOWITCH, Senator, all men of ability and undoubted patriotism.

The trial of the persons implicated in the assassination of the late Prince commenced on the 26th of June. Of the accused comprised in the first category, that is to say, against whom the evidence was most direct, there were thirteen in all. The trial of the other conspirators was reserved for a later period, probably to afford time for the collection of proofs.

There being no apartment in the Palais de Justice sufficiently large to accommodate the numbers of influential persons applying for admission on this occasion, the tribunal was installed in a vast wooden construction or shed forming one of the dependencies of the Prefecture of Police. Two low platforms had been erected in this, one on the right for the Judges, who were four in number, and the other on the left for the accused. Around these were placed chairs for the more distinguished persons of the audience, and at a greater distance benches for the general public. On the bureau of the President were placed a crucifix of gilt bronze, a Bible and a wax taper. On a small table to the President's left were the sealed boxes containing the documentary evidence. Another small table, placed in front of the President's desk, was occupied by a Servian stenographer, employed by the newspapers of Belgrade. The platform set apart for the accused contained only one bench, which was scarcely large enough to seat six persons; the prisoners, consequently, remained in a standing position nearly all the time. They were brought into Court at 9 A. M., in a single file, each man having on his ancles heavy iron chains, which clanked as they moved, although raised from the floor by a cord held by the prisoners, their hands being left free for the purpose.

The number of prisoners tried this first day was, as I have stated, thirteen. One of them only wore the Servian costume. He was a poor peasant from some neighboring village, who appeared to have played an insignificant *rôle* in the conspiracy, and who will probably escape capital punishment. This man and one other of the number had rather mild countenances; but among their coaccused there were four or five whose air of undisguised ferocity and brutality showed that they were capable of any crime. CONSTANTIN RADOVANOVITCH, a man of about 40, whom his brother PAUL had summoned from Chabatz expressly "to strike the blow," to triumph over the irresolution of his accomplices, and who, in fact, was the first to fire on the Prince, is of most repulsive appearance. He is tall, robust and swaggering—just the very cut of a brigand. His features correspond with his character, his nose being large and hooked like that of an eagle, his nostrils dilated, his cheek-bones prominent, his eyes sunk but glaring with a malignant fire. He stood erect and firm, sustaining without shrinking the indignant looks of the audience, and carrying himself as if he ought to be on the bench of the Judges, instead of at the bar of the accused. It was this hideous and repulsive being who wantonly disfigured the face of the murdered Prince with his knife.

His brother GEORGE, aged about 30, and who had been serving out his sentence for a fraudulent bankruptcy, has a delicate and rather distinguished countenance. His complexion is fair, his features regular, and he might have awakened a feeling of interest in those believed that he had been acting under the influence of his three brothers, if he had not exhibited such perfect calmness and imperturbable self-possession that it was impossible to attribute to him a weak or impressible nature. He passed his time in twirling his moustache with the most unconcerned air imaginable. A very different person is his brother PAUL, the lawyer, who is said to have been the agent of Prince ALEXANDRE KARAGEORGEWITCH in this business, and the real head, soul and organizer of this conspiracy. This man, PAUL RADOVANOVITCH, seemed to be a prey to the liveliest emotion. His hands clutched convulsively a handkerchief, with which he wiped away the perspiration which was continually inundating his face and neck. He is short and thin in person, with hollow eyes and a long black beard. In him intelligence dominates over the animal organization. His body seemed to bend under the weight of the emotion through which he was passing and the prospect which was before him, but the light still gleamed under his half-closed eyelids. He had made a full confession, but it should be added that it was impossible for him to persist in a denial of his crime, in presence of the revelations of his accomplices and the proofs seized at his residence. It is somewhat singular that this man, lawyer as he is, should have acknowledged his guilt, for, according to the Servian law, a prisoner obstinately persevering in the assertion of his innocence can only be condemned to twenty years' imprisonment and hard labor. It may be that crimes of this character are exempted from its operation.

The last of these four brothers, also a lawyer, is LYONBOMIR RADOVANOVITCH. He is about 33 years of age and had been already condemned for forgery to ten years' imprisonment and hard labor. He is a fat man with a face to which a merry expression is no doubt habitual, but which on this occasion was pale and trembling. It was easily to be seen that whatever he had of the animal in him was subdued, and that he regarded his approaching fate with agony. Of these four brothers there is not one who attempted to justify his crime by the pretence of being obliged to vindicate the honor of a sister; this story, which had been put in circulation by a Vienna newspaper correspondent, had not even the shadow of a foundation. The brothers do not attempt to dissimulate the fact that they assassinated Prince MICHEL in the hope of substituting the Karageorgewitch dynasty for that of the Obrenowitch, now represented by Prince MILANO. They acknowledge even that they received money to prepare and carry out the plot, and it will soon be ascertained from what source the money came. I expressed to you in a former letter my belief that Prince ALEXANDRE KARAGEORGEWITCH has been all along a stranger to this conspiracy. When the evidence comes to be published, which is said to implicate a portion of his family, I am satisfied that the innocence of the Prince will be fully established.

In the meanwhile it is not to be denied that all the prisoners with one exception have stated that they acted in the interest of the Karageorgewitch dynasty. He who assigned another motive for the crime explains it by his desire to inflict a personal vengeance. This person is LAZARE MARITCH, a man of about fifty-five years of age, and who last year was fulfilling the duties of a provincial magistrate, when he was accused of assassinating his wife, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and hard labor. He asserted his innocence both before and after the trial, and he stated that he had assisted in killing the Prince because the latter had refused to pardon him. It was this man who assassinated the Princess ANKA CONSTANTINOWITCH. His participation in the crime was the direct cause of the arrest of the director of the Topchideré prison, who allowed MARITCH to go out whenever it suited him. This functionary, a relative of KARAGEORGEWITCH, is included in the second batch of prisoners who are to be tried. It is said that he has made a confession, and acknowledges that he received and distributed among the assassins a sum of 10,000 ducats, (about $20,000.)

STANOIE ROGUITCH, who consummated the murder, in company with MARITCH and GEORGE and CONSTANTIN RADOVANOWITCH, is an old man of from sixty to sixty-five years of age, and had served out a sentence for fraudulent bankruptcy. He is tall and ill-looking, his white hair and beard lending even a more forbidding expression to his features, which are of a repulsive Asiatic type. Among the accused is a brother of the Princess ALEXANDRE KARAGEORGEWITCH, a young man of about eight and twenty, and who was formerly an officer in the Servian and Austrian services. His physiognomy, less correct than that of GEORGE RADOVANOVITCH, is less repulsive, and does not bear the imprint of crime. He does not exhibit the boldness and cynicism of the latter; but if there be nothing of the tiger or the hyena in his composition, there is probably a good deal of that of the fox and the wolf. He affects a certain coquetry, and his hair is divided down the centre of the head. The charge against him was that of distributing money to the assassins. He denies it, but owns to having been acquainted with the existence of the plot. Another of the accused is VIDORE IRKOVITCH, a dismissed functionary, who, after contributing actively to the dethronement of the Karageorgewitch dynasty, had conspired in their favor, and was now charged with having undertaken the assassination of the Ministers of Prince MICHEL. The antecedents, social position and appearance of the other accused offered nothing remarkable; there is but one among these last who expressed any regret for the crime with which he was charged.

The trial occupied but one day. It was useless to prolong it further, the whole of the prisoners acknowledging their guilt. No witnesses were examined. One of the accused denied that he had any knowledge of the plot to murder the Prince. He acknowledged, however, that he was privy to the scheme for effecting a revolution, and in this way he explained the possession of twenty or thirty revolvers, a portion of which, distributed among the assassins, enabled them to accomplish the crime. MARITCH, the late magistrate, condemned to twenty years' imprisonment for killing his wife, and the murderer of Mme. ANKA CONSTANTINOWITCH, for the sole reason that he wished to revenge himself for an unjust condemnation, made a singular declaration in the course of the trial. On being asked why he did not seek to obtain his pardon, or at least a modification of his punishment, by denouncing the plot, he indignantly replied that he was an honest man, that he had a conscience, and that his conscience forbade him to violate his oaths. "It is the old and true Servian character," he added, "to remain faithful to one's plighted word, and I desired to show that I had a character." Strange to say, the President allowed these observations to pass unnoticed, but they provoked loud murmurs of indignation among the audience, and it is said the Judge, whose duty it was to comment severely upon them, but who forgot the obligations of his position, will be called upon to resign.

It appears that MARITCH, whose intelligence is of a superior order, was satisfied that the arrangements made were so complete that the assassination of Prince MICHEL would be immediately followed by the murder of the majority of the Ministers and by a general rising of the population. He coolly stated on the trial that he was surprised at not seeing Belgrade in flames from the height of the Kochounitak hill, and that there were no bounds to his astonishment when, in passing through the streets of the city, he found himself insulted by an enraged population, whom the *gens d'armes* had the greatest difficulty in restraining from tearing the prisoners to pieces. The assassination of the Prince was not, he thought, an affair which should give rise to so much excitement. The old man, ROGUITCH, stated that he was impelled to the commission of the crime by motives of personal vengeance. He had been carrying on a law suit concerning an estate in the time of Prince MILOSCH, father of Prince MICHEL, and having lost the suit, he had kept an exact account of the rental of which he had been annually deprived, and demanded of the latter the reimbursement of the sums of which he had been a loser. Prince MICHEL refusing to hold himself responsible for his losses he determined to kill him. "There being no longer anything like justice to be obtained under the Obrenovitch dynasty," he said, "I desired to facilitate the return to power of that of Karageorgewitch."

CONSTANTIN RADAVANOVITCH, the most bloodthirsty of the band, had no personal grievance against Prince MICHEL. He killed him, and it has been seen with what savage satisfaction, because he had been told to do so by his brother PAUL. The fact was not and could not be denied by the latter, because there had been seized at his house a correspondence in cypher, with the key to it, which placed it beyond all doubt.

The sentence of the Court had not been pronounced when the last dispatches left. The indifference with which the accused listened to the conclusions of the public prosecutor, and which foreshadowed their fate with a terrible certainty, astonished every one, and led to the belief that they had been promised means of escape. The measures taken by the Minister of War, however, are of too vigilant a character to permit of the possibility of their expectations being realized.

PECULIARITIES OF PERU.

Dogs—The Native Fondness for Curs—A Sagacious Terrier.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LIMA, Thursday, June 25, 1868.

Everybody in Peru keeps a dog—not a large, noble Newfoundland, nor a sleek little terrier, but a snarling, mangy cur, half starved, and without any claim to blood, breeding or looks. Generally, the poorer the man, the more dogs. My baker has four—as ill-natured and ugly canine specimens as Peru can produce; my washwoman has six; my bootblack several more; the poor blind beggar on the corner would give you many a bitter curse if you did not bestow upon his outstretched dirty hand "dos centaros;" but he would spare his choicest epithets and most profane abuse, to give you a full benefit, if you stumbled over his family of dogs, that whine and howl and lie around him. Dogs, dogs everywhere—vagrant, watchful and lean—hungry, snappish and wolfish. The more beggars, the more dogs. And such inferior, wretched curs! I have seen Peruvian ladies on the street, finely attired and elegantly dressed, carrying in their arms the most abject woe-begone sore-eyed pugs and poodles that I ever beheld. Riding on horseback in the suburbs of the city, or out on the sandy race-track, you will see a poor old donkey, whose bones often protrude from the hide, and whose days of work are forever over, turned out on the common to die; and beset and surrounded on all sides by half-starved curs, who bite and bark and worry the last feeble remnant of life out of his used-up carcass, and when at last the poor beast falls exhausted on the sand, what mad revel these horrid dogs hold, snarling and growling over his dead body until only a few bare bones remain. I have seen a few fine dogs, but the miserable, hungry, wolfish, mangy curs that crowd the streets and annoy the passers-by cannot be found anywhere in such abundance as in Peru.

And speaking of dogs, let me mention a singular little black terrier, remarkably clean and sagacious, whose recent death has been the subject of profound regret in Lima. Every Sunday, and often on a week day, Lima has its bull-fight. [A huge negro attended at all these bull-fights, whose sole office it was to put the collar around the neck of the dead bull, and hitch the collar by a hook to a two-wheeled drag. As soon as the drag was securely fastened, and the dead bull began to be dragged from the arena, the little black dog of this negro, who always followed his master, ran close alongside the bull until they came to the narrow gateway, out of which the body was carted. There the wall was very close on one side, and the gateway very narrow, but the little dog always jumped upon the carcass of the defunct bull, and gravely balancing to preserve his equilibrium, he disappeared from sight. The vast audience always cheered this dog feat, until the sagacious little terrier seemed to expect the applause as due to himself. Some time ago the negro died, and although several other "*toreros*" desired to possess the little dog, he utterly repudiated them all. He never was seen to fraternize with dogs, and treated each and every one of his brethren with supreme contempt. Every man, woman and child knew the little black rascal, and he staid at the best hotels, always sleeping when inclined on the best sofas, and regaled with dainty morsels fed from fingers. Every stranger going to Lima would inquire for him, for he was a great favorite. Friendly to all, he would be coaxed away by none, and he became quite a notoriety, as he always lodged at the best hotels, and never neglected a single bull-fight. At last his mania for public amusements became so great, that whenever there was a bull-fight at Callao, or a feast-day celebration at Chorrillos, he would make his way to the railroad depot, and, jumping into a first-class car, he always rode to the place of festivity. When the President of Peru rode to the bull-fight, the little dog would often jump into the State carriage, but he never manifested any love or affection for man or woman-kind, and never reciprocated the attentions of any canine friend. With ears and tail erect, he traversed the streets daily, his smooth, black hide sleek and well kept, his eyes keen, and nose up in the air, looking neither to the right nor the left. Once when a Spanish *torrero* had kidnapped him on board a ship at Callao, to take him back with him to Spain, he looked with astonishment and delight over the ship's side; but no sooner had the ship begun to move off than he began to see through the design of the man, and leaping lightly over the side, he swam ashore, jumping on to the train just as it started for Lima, and never again under any pretence would he venture on a ship. He was a dog of wonderful sagacity, and I think about the only real intelligent dog that ever visited Peru. But he died the other day, full of years, and "we ne'er shall look upon his like again" in this country, I am sure.

There is not a Yamba, a Cholo or a negro in Lima without a pet dog (or dogs) and pet cat. Fifteen cats daily and nightly sun and air themselves, and give cat concerts on the roof of a Chinese fonda opposite my balcony. Ragged, hungry, barefooted watermen, often shirtless, hatless and nearly naked, perambulate the streets with their water jars, but each and every one of them has his body-guard of bony, hungry-eyed dogs. When you run over a man in the sudden turning of a street corner, or run into him, as the case may be, it is not himself you must look at as you humbly apologize, but keep your eyes on the watchful curs that prowl around his feet. Everybody is dog-ged here, and when summing up the attractions of the place, earthquakes, Spanish bombardments, yellow fever, revolutions and daily raids by bands of robbers, we must not forget to mention a terrible affliction, namely, the hordes and crowds of ill-kept, howling, useless dogs that infest the whole of the cities of Peru. X. Y. Z.

FIRES IN CANADA.—Fire has lately destroyed much valuable property in the country. Besides large tracks of forest which have lately been burned down in several sections of Lower Canada, we cannot open any of our rural exchanges without reading some account of heavy losses from the devouring element. Thus we find that the foundry of Messrs. McAVOY & MERCIER, of Pointe-aux-Trembles *en bas*, has been burned; so had also been the large saw and grist mill of Mr. MAYRAND, of Becancour, valued at $100,000, and uninsured. Three barns and 5,000 bundles of hay and other produce, belong to Mr. COURCHONE, of Baie du Fevere; a fulling and carding mill belong to Mr. T. GIROUARD, of Arthabaska, have also been destroyed by fire.—*Montreal Witness, July 13.*

A YOUNG PRODIGY.—There is a little child living in the village of Baltic, only four years old, who plays more than forty tunes correctly on the piano. Her name is SUSA MEDBURY, daughter of GEORGE MEDBURY, chorister in the Baptist church. She played, a few Sabbaths since, all the tunes sung in the Sabbath School concert, to the delight and astonishment of a large concourse of people. But what is more wonderful, perhaps, in the case of this little musician, is that she has never been taught to read. Her knowledge of music seems to be intuitive.—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, July 15.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1868.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
Five copies.....$8
Ten copies.....$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, yesterday, passed, after some debate, the bill authorizing the transfer of suits against corporations from State to Federal Courts. The bill authorizing the construction of bridges over the Ohio River, under certain restrictions, gave rise to a debate, but finally gave place to the special order, the bill for securing the rights of American citizens abroad. Mr. SUMNER opened the debate by reading the cable telegram published in the TIMES yesterday morning, relative to the statement made in the House of Commons, that the British Government was willing to accede to the American proposition defining the rights of naturalized citizens. Mr. SUMNER spoke in opposition to the provisions of the bill, which authorizes the President to resort to retaliatory measures in case of the invasion, by any foreign Power, of the rights of naturalized citizens. Mr. CONKLING replied at length to Mr. SUMNER, and several other Senators spoke briefly on the subject. The bill was not disposed of, and the Senate adjourned.

Some debate arose in the House upon a joint resolution prohibiting the payment of certain bills for printing above the contract price. The resolution was adopted. Five Representatives from Louisiana and two from North Carolina were sworn into office. Mr. MCCORMICK made a statement relative to the Tariff bill, saying that he had ascertained that it would be impossible to have it passed this session, and he would therefore leave it where it now is, in Committee of the Whole, to be considered at the next session as the first unfinished business. The Funding bill was debated at length in Committee of the Whole, but not disposed of. The Speaker laid before the House the President's message, which we print in full elsewhere this morning. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered printed. The Funding bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the various amendments disposed of; after which the bill was reported to the House. It was then ordered to be printed, and the vote to be taken on Monday, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The commission of physicians ordered by Gov. HAYES, of Ohio, to inquire into the facts in regard to the illness of Mrs. VICTOR was composed of Drs. D. H. BECKWIRTH SCHNEIDER, C. S. VERDI, of Washington, and Dr. PECK, of Vincennes, Ind. Rev. Dr. STARKEY, of Cleveland, was also present. After a careful examination, the physicians stated that Mrs. VICTOR was insane. Their statement was sent to Gov. HAYES, and he ordered her sentence to be suspended for three months, she being meanwhile conveyed to the Northern Lunatic Asylum, of Ohio, to be there kept until she is restored to her reason.

The annual reuion of the teachers of the New-England branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission was held at Boston on Thursday evening. Many teachers and others were present. Col. T. W. HIGGINSON presided, and short speeches were made by several ladies who have been teaching the freedmen. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON spoke eloquently, and the favorite religious songs of the negro were sung. Allusion was made to the expected discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the necessity for still carrying on its educational work was strongly insisted on.

On Friday night a party of men called "crimps" boarded some outward bound vessels near Montreal, for the purpose of decoying away their crews. Several sailors were stolen by them. The mate of one vessel shot dead a sailor who was in the act of deserting, and wounded two of the "crimps."

THOMAS OSBORN, a constable, from Canada, who was sent to Buffalo to take CHARLES H. BAKER, of extradition fame, back to St. Catharines for trial, was himself arrested by P. D. FURRELL, Deputy Sheriff of Chautauqua County, on a charge of false pretences, in having obtained from JOSEPH BENNINGHOFF, Esq., of Pennsylvania, some $800, at the time of the great robbery of that gentleman. OSBORN, it is charged, represented to Mr. BENNINGHOFF that he had a clue to the parties who had committed the robbery, and obtained the amount named in advance upon condition of making or procuring their arrest, while he had no such knowledge.

The body of THOMAS STEELE, a stone-cutter, of New-York City, who was a man of considerable property, was found in the Connecticut River, opposite Middletown, on Thursday, and marks upon the body and other circumstances tend to show that he was a victim of foul play. He had been on a spree for several days and was last seen crossing the river in a boat with two comrades. His death is supposed to have resulted from a drunken quarrel.

The merchants of St. Paul, Minn., held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, and after protesting earnestly against the exhorbitant and unequal rates demanded for insurance in that city, appointed a committee to correspond with solvent insurance companies in the United States not included in the National Board, with a view to the establishment of insurance agencies there.

The knowledge of the time of their execution has been communicated to SILAS and CHARLES JAMES, in their cell at Worcester, Mass., but they manifest little emotion about it. The execution will be strictly private, according to the letter of the law.

A passenger train on the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad was thrown from the track on Friday, near Framingham, Mass., in consequence of running over a cow. The smoking-car, in which were some twenty-five passengers, was broken into fragments, and several of the passengers were very seriously injured.

OBED JONES, of Canton, Mass., was found dead a few days since with a pistol lying by his side. At first it was thought he had committed suicide, but circumstances came to light which led to the arrest of Mrs. JONES and her mother, Mrs. MADDEN. The deceased, it is said, was an important witness against Mrs. MADDEN in a suit charging her with adultery.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Mrs. OLIVIA HOOKER, wife of Major-Gen. JOSEPH E. HOOKER, and sister of Hon. WM. S. GROESBECK, of Cincinnati, died on Wednesday, July 15, at Watertown, N. Y.

Col. JOHN S. MOSBY, of Warrenton, Va., has been invited to deliver an address before the Southern Association of Louisville, Ky., of which Gen. BASIL DUKE is President.

The police of St. Louis, during the fourteen months ending the 1st inst., entered seventy-one gambling-houses in that city, and destroyed property used for gambling purposes valued in the aggregate at $31,950. There were also 260 arrests made in connection with these raids and the parties fined, their fines ranging from $5 to $100.

Dr. OTHO J. SMITH, of Hagerstown, Md., bequeathed $10,000 to St. Mary's Industrial School for boys in Baltimore; $6,000 to build a Catholic Church in Boonsboro', and the interest of $5,000 for the benefit of the poor in the same town, without regard to religious opinions.

The widow of Ex-President TYLER, with her daughter, is in Washington, this being her first visit to that city since she [illegible]

It is said that no President has ever visited the National Capital after retiring from the Executive office, but JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was in Washington as a Member of Congress, and Mr. TYLER was there once as a delegate to the Peace Congress in 1861. When Ex-President PIERCE paid a visit to several cities he ventured as far south as Baltimore, but no further.

Owing to the excessive heat Gen. STONEMAN has ordered the removal of twenty-seven soldiers confined at the Libby Prison in Richmond upon charges of breaches of military discipline, to the places where their respective companies are now stationed, where they will be imprisoned.

Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, is so seriously ill that but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

ANNIE STEWART, the woman who fatally shot Constable DONOHUE in Chicago, has been discharged, Judge WILLIAMS deciding that she had a right to protect her life against the man who had sought her society because of her character, and with his superior physical power sought to take from her the fruits of her crime.

The Philadelphia Gas Company have been compelled to accede to the demand of their employes for an increase of wages. The men were on strike for three days, and the city was left in darkness two nights.

A gentleman in Troy, who has attentively observed the weather, reports for the past forty-one years the 25th of July has never failed of a shower.

Miss IDA HOWARD, 17 years of age, a pupil in the Putnam School, of Newburyport, Mass., committed suicide, Friday, with arsenic, in consequence of failing to receive an expected diploma at the examination exercises.

President JOHNSON yesterday granted a full pardon to JOHN H. TRAPP, the lawyer and bounty claim agent, who, in May, 1867, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing, for defrauding the Government.

The will of the late B. CHAMBERLAIN is to be contested. Gen. C. T. CHAMBERLAIN, one of the heirs at law, and next of kin of the deceased, has commenced an action in the Supreme Court, to obtain a judicial construction of so much of the will as donates portions of the property of the deceased to different corporations and societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to have those parts of the will adjudged void. It is claimed that the will is void under the statutes of this State. An injunction has been served restraining the Executor from paying moneys to any of these corporations or societies. The venue of the action is in the county of Cattaraugus and the case will probably be tried at the October Term.

There were, according to the Coroners' returns, 203 deaths in this City during the past week, occasioned by sun-stroke.

Inquests were commenced yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the bodies of Officer CORBETT and Miss JANE BELL, victims of the steamboat *Seth Low* accident of Monday evening last. After hearing but little testimony the Coroner adjourned the investigation until Monday.

Coroner SCHIRMER held inquests yesterday upon the bodies of MINA LEINLET and FRANCIS SMITH, who were killed by the cars of the Second-avenue Company. The former was run over by a horse-car on the 28th ult., and the latter by a dummy train on the day following. Verdicts of "accidental death" were rendered in both instances.

The steamship *America*, from Bremen, July 4, Southampton, July 7, arrived at this port yesterday.

There were 427 arrests by the Brooklyn Police during the week ending yesterday.

The Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

We don't see that Congress needs to devote any more of its precious time to the discussion of the foolish bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens in the various countries of Europe. The subject came up again in the Senate yesterday, and Mr. SUMNER delivered a speech against the bill. Other of the ablest Senators have expressed themselves in the same direction; and it is only through the persistence of Mr. CONNESS, of California, that the thing is kept before the public as a subject of agitation.

When the question was first introduced to Congress there was undoubtedly a necessity for prompt and vigorous action on the part of our Government. In Great Britain, in Prussia, and elsewhere, American citizens had been subjected to treatment that our Government could not tolerate with self-respect. Mr. SEWARD remonstrated energetically, and in individual cases succeeded in securing justice. But something more than this was needed, and he demanded measures of a general character, that should be applicable to all cases as they might arise.

In pursuance of this idea, he began negotiations with the Prussian Government, through Mr. BANCROFT; and the speedy result was a treaty which was ratified by the Senate some months ago, and which provided that Prussian citizens naturalized in this country should be entitled to the same rights on their return to their native land as were allowed to native-born American citizens. This assertion of the vital principle, which our Government has long desired to secure, furnished a simple yet effective means of procuring justice and redress in all cases that were likely to arise. Treaties of the same character have, within the last few weeks, been made by Mr. BANCROFT with the Governments of Bavaria, Baden, and other German States.

And now it has been announced by cable, just as this series of naturalization treaties has been completed, that Great Britain is prepared to treat with us on the same subject upon our own basis. In the House of Commons, on Thursday night, Lord STANLEY made the important statement that he had already informed our Government that *the British authorities were ready to accept the American view of the question of naturalization*; and although there was not time to permit the passage of a bill at the present session of Parliament, he thought a misunderstanding between the two nations impossible.

This, then, practically settles the matter in dispute, so far as concerns those two countries of Europe from which we get nearly all the immigration that comes to this country, and with which difficulties had arisen, or were likely to arise.

We have no doubt that it will now be possible to negotiate similar treaties with France and Austria and Italy—though perhaps not with Spain. Thus Europe will virtually be brought to the acceptance of the American doctrine of naturalization.

We have long felt quite assured that all the Governments of Europe would in season "come to the American view" of this important question; for it is the only view that is defensible or logical, and the only one under which the maintenance of peace is possible. But the work of conversion has progressed more rapidly than could well have been expected.

The matter is one which should be settled by international negotiation, and not by a law of Congress. It is an *international* question.

The difficulties that have arisen have, in fact, been due to the circumstance that each nation assumed to regulate the question for itself, and without regard to others, or the rights of others. England had laws for the governance of the conduct of all subjects born on her soil, in whatever part of the world they might subsequently establish themselves. She practically denied the right of expatriation, and "once an Englishman always an Englishman," was the basis of all her assumptions. Prussia had laws with similar pretensions. The Government claimed a certain number of years of military service from every subject; and though a Prussian might emigrate to this country in his boyhood, and become an American citizen, he was still liable, on returning to his native country, to be impressed for military duty, and forced to serve out his full term. The Governments of England, Prussia, and other European States had other very oppressive laws in regard to such of their subjects as might expatriate themselves; and they all asserted and proclaimed the right to regulate the whole matter of citizenship in their own interests alone.

If, now, we were to pass the bill which Mr. CONNESS has been urging, we would fall into an error of the same nature as that from which the European Governments are extricating themselves. That is to say, we would undertake to settle by *national* law an *international* question, and to establish for ourselves principles which can only be properly established by mutual agreement.

England has at this day laws on her statute books which we consider inimical to our interests, but which Congress has no power to compel her to repeal. The proper way is for our Government to initiate negotiations which will induce England herself to repeal those laws, and then enter into a treaty with her to secure the establishment of our rights and the guarantee of hers.

This is the work which Mr. SEWARD has been carrying on for the last year with remarkable success; and if Congress will have patience to wait till next session, he will probably be able to present for ratification treaties with England and France similar to those which have been negotiated with Prussia and Bavaria.

And thus the long-disturbing question of the rights of American citizens abroad will reach a happy, pacific and satisfactory solution.

Summer Travel.

The custom of taking a Summer holiday, while it may not be wholly a result of modern civilization, has yet become, of late years, more and more generally observed, and is now almost universal with the enlightened nations of the earth. Everywhere, at this moment, the people who dwell "in populous cities pent" are packing their portmanteaus for the annual migration. Quiet nooks in the mountains begin to resound with the echoes of unfamiliar laughter, and the sea-side, all round the globe, never quite unattended by "swells," is gay with the representatives of the fashionable world. The question of "where to go" has already been determined, after more or less protracted discussion in the family councils, even with such as yet linger in town beyond the time of the usual hegira; and in a fortnight the season will have been fully established at Newport, Saratoga, Scarborough, Biarritz, Homburg, Vichy, Carlsbad, Ischl—wherever the pleasure-seekers most do congregate.

Facility of locomotion in our age of steam has done much to make Summer pleasuring a general thing. So readily can the most remote and hitherto inaccessible regions be reached, and so accurately can the time that will be required for the jaunt be computed, that what we may be allowed to call tourism has become a regularly organized branch of business, and Summer resorts themselves are capable of a classification almost as various and precise as that given by STERNE to travelers. In old times, when the Knickerbocker aristocracy gave the law to the routine of Congress Hall, and the Carolina gentry journeyed to Balston Spa in their own carriages; when the Rhine had never borne a Cockney on its bosom, and Milor posted all the way, barring the Channel transit, from Grosvenor-square to Baden; but two classes of people went to the springs and the sea-side—the rich and the invalid. But in these days the London cit may purchase his four weeks' little round of Switzerland of COOK, the great *entrepreneur* of expeditions, in Fleet-street, for six pound ten; and return tickets for all the places of Summer resort in America can be procured on Broadway at prices so reasonable that well-nigh everybody may have his tour. The schedule is only embarrassing for the wide choice it presents, and he who reads may run. The cool, the healthful, the picturesque, the quiet, the crowded, the brilliant; the holiday man may make his election of all these, as his taste or caprice may lead him. Let the millionaire have his marine villa or his highland lodge, with everything handsome about him; let the leaders of ton rejoice in their fast horses on the beach-drive, and Mesdames Shoddy and L'Huile de Petrole sparkle at the fancy ball with Jenkins to bulletin their successes; people of moderate means, too, may enjoy their modest vacation, in pleasant places, though they have not so goodly a heritage; the overworked student may ramble about trout-fishing; (this is the favorite diversion of clergymen;) the artist, wearying of his studio, may study rocks and water and sunsets in the open atelier of nature; the naturalist may gather sea anemones or press ferns; the clerk, gladly escaping for a time from the counting-room or the warehouse, may revel in green trees and running streams; the jaded workman may find invigorating repose from toil, if but a day or two can be spared from his duties, where the air is pure and all sights and sounds combine to bring refreshment.

As a question of economy, it has been well settled that a Summer holiday is desirable for all classes of the community, or, to use the utilitarian idiom, that "it pays." Men who work, whether they do brain work or perform manual labor, are the better for it, are capable of more profitable exertion afterward. To look forward to it is a stimulus and an incentive. The money thus spent is the best of all investments for the subsequent "busy season." And the money thus spent, like the quality of mercy, is twice blest—it blesses him that takes as well as him that gives. The regions of Summer travel in most countries are the least productive regions. Sublimity is generally sterile. As a compensation to the inhabitants, the Summer travel is their harvest, and it is an abundant one. The Trosachs and Loch Katrine yield a rich revenue to Scotland, and even the general impoverishment of Ireland is alleviated around the lovely district of Killarney. The good people of New-Hampshire understand this, in supplementing the attractions of the White Mountains with comfortable hotels and fine highways, and it would be better for the people of the two Virginias if they understood it as well. These States are rich in thermal waters, in the wonders and beauties of nature, in scenery that we know only from little bits of Alleghany and Blue Ridge that we see now and then at Academy Exhibitions, in all that is charming in midsummer. Let them utilize their landscapes by building railroads through the country where they are to be seen; let them improve the roads and the hotels; and they will cause an amount of money to flow into their exhausted exchequers that would soon make the Old Dominion more prosperous than it ever was *Consule Planco*, when tobacco was King.

There can be little doubt that in the coming time, and it is not so distant as some may imagine, the vast mountain districts of Western America will be the popular resort in Summer of all the world. These districts are comparatively unexplored, but enough has been depicted for us by the pencil of BIERSTADT to give assurance that peaks and glaciers unsurpassed by the Bernese Oberland or the Monte Rosa Alps there wait in eternal calm the admiration of nature's worshippers, to defy the daring feat of future mountain climbers from the Atlantic border or the Alpine Club. Half has not been told us of the land. Valleys lovelier than Thun lie hid there from the eyes of the world, cataracts perhaps scarcely less awful and less magnificent than Niagara there thunder unheard and roll unseen save by the wild animals that sport and prowl around their dizzy precipices. The Pacific Railroad will open these vast realms to mankind. A few years and from the East and from the West the tide of Summer travel will bring European and Asiatic to see the glaciers of the Rocky Mountains and walk under the Big Trees. The imagination fairly reels with the intoxication of considering the social triumph of that day, when English Dukes shall meet Chinese Mandarins at the baths of the Sierra Nevada, and Princes of Nepaul and Oude shall dance with the daughters of the Mormon prophets in the ball-rooms of the Yosemite.

The Bane of Brokerage.

It has not been many weeks since a combination was entered into on the part of the agents and managers of all the important ocean steamship lines to suppress a class of persons known as freight brokers, whose calling was found to hamper their business, while, at the same time, it imposed a tax upon their patrons without giving any advantage in return. As a matter of sound business ethics, they were aware that the freight must come to their ships in any event; and they reasoned that the heavy percentage which was exacted of them by the professional broker, for acting as a go-between, ought to come out of the pockets of the shipper to whom his services, if valuable at all on the score of convenience, were alone of any sort of use. The several companies then adopted their standard of rates from which they make no deductions, leaving it optional with their patrons to deal directly with them, or to employ a broker and pay him his fees themselves, as they may elect.

This was a blow aimed squarely and effectively at a system of conducting business which has fastened its baneful effects upon almost every branch of commerce and every avenue of trade. The City swarms with brokers, middlemen, speculators and go-betweens, who produce nothing themselves, add nothing to the common wealth, and yet manage to fare sumptuously at the expense of the great body of manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and the industrious classes generally. We do not intend to condemn absolutely the entire business of brokerage. It has its legitimate sphere, and if confined therein accomplishes a useful purpose. But it has encroached beyond reasonable proportions, and its tendency is to further increase, on account of the comparatively easy road to competence which the pursuit affords.

We may illustrate the point which we make against the class of persons in question by a glance at the effect of their operations upon the cost of a few of the prime articles of daily necessity in the family. Take the enormously high price of meats to begin with. We find that in the Chicago stock yards, which are our main source of supply, prime bullocks, from three to four years of age, and weighing from twelve to sixteen hundred pounds, are worth from four to seven cents per pound gross weight. The expense of transporting beeves as well as sheep and hogs from Illinois to New-York seldom exceeds one cent per pound on the gross weight—making the aggregate cost on arrival here, at the highest figures, not more than eight cents per pound. By a shrewd combination of the cattle brokers and dealers, however, the prices of these animals have been maintained at the high rate of 17c.@18c., with tolerably quick sales, until quite recently. The price now has fallen off to 16c.@16½c., at which it remains firm. Prime sheep are purchased in the Western States for 2c.@3c. per pound, gross weight, while in New-York the same animals are sold at 6c.@6½c. Choice fowls, weighing from three to five pounds, can be bought in any desired quantity at 25c. each, and in our markets the same birds are never offered at less than $1 per head, although the cost of transportation does not usually exceed one cent per pound.

In the line of almost all kinds of fruit, vegetables and fish, the entire trade is controlled by an odious monopoly, and the producer and consumer are compelled to bear the losses and extortions which are incident to the tricky and underhanded dealings of the brokers and speculators who are banded together to keep up the prices when they ought naturally to be much lower. It often happens that large quantities of fish arrive in market at the same time, and one or two cents a pound are all that the fishermen can get. The powerful monopolists, however, who have the game in their own hands, do not bate one jot in their demands upon consumers, but compel them to pay 8c.@12c. Rather than allow the price to drop a fraction below these figures, tons of fish are permitted to spoil. So with fruit, wagon-loads of which are held at figures so high that purchasers cannot be found, and it rots, to be thrown into the rivers. We all know the expensiveness of butter, which still is held at extravagant rates, in spite of the abundant grass crops which have made its production this season prolific and cheap beyond comparison.

Considering these facts and all others pertinent to them which suggest themselves in connection with the shameful extortions which are practiced by persons of the broker and speculator class, and the almost intolerable burdens which their selfishness imposes upon the public, and particularly upon the poorer classes, it is high time that something should be done to check their career. In this view of the case, we think the action of the steamship managers, to which we have alluded, is greatly to be commended as affording the first really successful combination against the encroachments of a worse than useless portion of the community. It is evident that if the purchaser and the vender, the producer and the consumer, can be brought in closer intercourse, the enormous profits which are now absorbed by the sponging processes of brokers and commission dealers might be divided between those who alone are entitled to them,—consumers getting their wants supplied at greatly reduced cost, and producers receiving much higher prices than they do at present.

Probably one practical manner in which this desirable result can be reached is by a combination on the part of neighborhoods to abstain from using any single article which is forced into an unnatural elevation of price. The subject is of the highest interest and ought to be agitated in behalf of a fleeced and suffering public until a radical reform shall be established.

Precautions Against Drowning Accidents.

The numerous drowning casualties which have recently occurred in our rivers, and the narrow escape of several thousand persons from precipitation into the river by the collision which occurred between the steamboats *Providence* and *Sylvan Grove* a day or two since, have directed public attention once more to the inadequate means provided at our docks and piers and on board of all steam craft plying about our harbor for saving life.

Suppose one or both these boats had gone down with hundreds of human beings, what were the means at command of saving life? The small tugboats, sitting so low in the water that struggling persons could clamber up their sides, were the only ones of all those which hastened to the scene that would have been of any real value. A few small boats could probably, in the course of half an hour or so, been lowered from the other steamboats, but it would have been an open question whether or not they would have kept afloat; and the ferry-boats, with their broad guards, would doubtless have most effectually drowned any person who might have sought a refuge there. As for the life-preservers which they carry, they are just about as available for saving life as the anchors would be. The same may be said of the life-preservers carried by the other boats—they are either unserviceable or are so stowed away or lashed up that they could not be got at in time to save a drowning person, even if he had as many lives as a cat.

Surrounded as this City is by water, with accidents occurring daily, a thorough organization for saving life should be kept up by the City, with all the necessary appliances for reaching, rescuing and resuscitating drowning persons. Every boat and every wharf should be supplied with the means of rescuing those who are so unfortunate as to get into the water, and there should be regular stations, at intervals on both rivers, where such persons could be taken and proper restoratives applied. There are laws which require steamboats to carry certain life-saving apparatus, but one needs but a glance at it to convince him how utterly inadequate or worthless is the apparatus generally adopted. Anything which is called a boat or a life-preserver will pass muster with the inspectors for a consideration, and when these are once on board it is immaterial how they are kept or where they are put.

This whole matter should rest in the hands of the Board of Health, and proper agents should be appointed by them to enforce the rules and regulations they deem it necessary to make.

The Land Question in Ireland.

The question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, though an important one, does, in no respect, so nearly affect the material interests of Irishmen as those relating to the extension of the franchise and to the proprietorship of the soil. The Irish Church Establishment is offensive as "a badge of conquest," and on that account, perhaps, excites more animosity than any other. But if an "alien Church" is deemed an oppressive imposition, much more so is an "alien proprietary." The latter, as conducted at present, is a decided obstruction to the development of the resources of Ireland. If we wish to see this fact demonstrated, we find abundant proof in the following statistics:

In 1847 the number of acres under wheat was 743,871. In 1866 it was 299,190.

In 1847 the number of acres under oats was 2,200,870. In 1866 it was 1,699,695.

In 1847 the number of acres under barley was 345,070. In 1866 it was 160,314.

In 1847 the number of acres under beans was 23,768. In 1850 it was 62,590. But in 1866 it had fallen to 14,804.

Or take the estimated produce:

In 1847 the wheat crop amounted to 2,926,733 quarters. In 1866 it had fallen to 805,716.

The oats had fallen from 11,521,606 to 7,284,835 quarters within the same period.

The barley, bere, and rye had fallen from 1,716,139 to 685,717 quarters.

Taken altogether, the corn crops in 1847 were spread over 3,813,579 acres. In 1866 they had shrunk to 2,173,433.

It may be replied that there is a set-off against this deficit in the shape of meadow clover, live stock, flax and potatoes. Yet in 1867 the meadow clover was not so productive, by 300,000 tons, as in 1860; and since 1859 the cattle have decreased by 100,000 head.

These figures certainly do not prove that this system of proprietorship is an instrument of progress. The tenure of land, moreover, has always been of excessive advantage to the landlord, who holds the soil at his own will, without any check imposed upon him by public opinion. The control of the landlords over their tenants is of the most despotic character. "They can," says a recent work upon this subject, "enact by-laws on their estates which place the tenants, for practical purposes, in a state of serfdom. By their rules marriage has been known to be forbidden without the license of the agent; while one of the most general of these by-laws is that which forbids the harboring of any except the tenant's immediate family in his house."

This land question is the most important problem of Irish Reform with which the British Parliament has to deal; it is also the most difficult. But, until it is settled upon some just and satisfactory basis, not even the disestablishment of the Irish Church, nor the lowering of the property qualification for franchise, can satisfy Ireland or quiet the alarms of Englishmen.

"Working Girls" and "Servants."

The letter of our correspondent "Richards," which we print this morning, although especially addressed to seamstresses, contains suggestions which are equally applicable to "working girls" generally, who are not usually classed as "servants." There are many thousands of these girls in this city, who are slaving their lives out, in shops and manufactories, in a vitiated atmosphere, at uncongenial labor, for a paltry pittance per week, while but for a false pride, they might, have pleasant, comfortable homes, and an equal, if not greater amount of wages.

Could those who are competent be induced to accept situations in private families to do household work, to become, in short, "servants," their situations would be far more pleasant, remunerative and healthful. But "working girls" look with contempt upon "servants," and prefer to drag out a wretched, weary, brief existence in the shops to enjoying a comfortable home, and performing household duties for another. In their present positions they do not earn on an average more than six dollars per week. From this sum they are obliged to board and clothe themselves, to pay, usually, car or ferry fare to and from their places of labor, and to meet such other expenses as the nature of their work requires. The Working Women's Home, recently established, has ascertained that with the utmost economy girls cannot be furnished with board and lodging for a less sum than three dollars and a half per week. Probably very few of the working girls of this City live at so cheap a rate. They exist in filthy, overcrowded tenement houses, where comfort and cleanliness are impossible, and morality is at a discount. Many of them serve hard, unfeeling masters, who exact from them the greatest amount of labor for the least possible remuneration. If sickness overtakes them, their time is lost and with it their wages. While at work, and while on their way to and from their labor, they are exposed to impertinence and insult.

While these girls are thus overworked and thus exposed to all that is vicious, there is a great scarcity of *good* servants in the community. It is true that the intelligence offices are overflowing with the professional servants—with impudent and incompetent girls—who take a place one day and leave it the next unless the entire house and its occupants are placed at their disposal—but good servants, competent to do household work and anxious to secure permanent homes, are in great demand, and scarcely to be had for any money. When found they command any reasonable price they choose to ask. The average price paid to house servants is about fifteen dollars per month, and they are also furnished with a comfortable home, such as no money could procure in a common boarding house. That working girls do not accept these advantages is mainly owing to the false pride which will not permit them to serve a "mistress" but keeps them slaves to "masters."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The tenement houses of New-York are doing all the year round what the heat of the sun has been doing for the last week; they have a steady foetid term which is ten times more deadly than any fitful heated term the City has ever known. In one case we are full of interest and exclamation, and a flurry of remedies; in the other, we accept the chronic loss of human life with comparative equanimity, only hoping that something will be done, and that tenement houses will be duly looked after by those whose business it is to do so. Dr. THOMS, Surgeon of the Eastern Dispensary, has written a pamphlet stating once more those facts so disgraceful to our City Government, and suggesting to the humanity or common sense of our Health Boards the practicable remedies that have been already so often suggested. Our humanitarians and philanthropists should look to those 20,000 nurseries of disease, the tenement houses of New-York, and see that they are properly ventilated.

Let Democrats tremble. Mr. THAD. STEVENS said in the House on Friday that if he knew that there was a determination in his own party to pay the bonds of the United States in coin, he would vote for the other party, FRANK BLAIR and all. Of course, since the Democrats in Congress have frequently voted with Mr. STEVENS to aid him in enforcing the extremest of Radical measures on the South, it would be no more than fair for him to vote with them to help carry out their favorite scheme of repudiation. But THADDEUS does not content himself with voting, simply—he doesn't belong in the ranks—and so we may soon expect to see him and Mr. BUTLER and other distinguished "leaders," who are rapidly finding themselves without followers in the Republican Party, going over bag and baggage to the other camp and blowing their trumpets in the van of the new crusade for anarchy and repudiation.

The action of the Board of Health in respect to the foul odors arising from the manufacture of illuminating gas, is so important to our citizens that it is to be hoped the public will sustain those who have undertaken to abate this nuisance. There can be but one opinion respecting the baleful exhalations arising from gas works. The best interests of the people demand that we be relieved from a nuisance that next to that of fat boiling, is the most sickening and disgusting. Let it be remembered that it is a nuisance for which there is no possible excuse: and yet we have borne it for many long years. Not that there has been no law to prevent it, but because hitherto we have not had any one to stand up for the just rights of the citizens against those who have the means and disposition to bribe officials. We remind those who ask what are we to do for artificial light if the manufacture of gas is to be prohibited, that the manufacture of gas can be carried on just as well without the production of these odors. What surprises us most of all is that the gas companies should have ever allowed this state of things to exist, and why in the name of decency do they still desire its continuance. It certainly would be for their best interests to manufacture gas in such a way that it would not be a nuisance. Do they contend that there are no means to prevent it? If they know of no means, surely it is high time that they signify their desire to become possessed of the necessary information.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON will find in England a much more kindly and hospitable political atmosphere than his two immediate predecessors. The success of our civil war, in establishing beyond question the enormous power and elasticity of our Government, has of itself settled certain great mooted points according to our claims. American statesmen have been fortunate and sagacious in setting forth very few principles of international law but what were founded on justice; and, having demonstrated the power of the country to sustain them, the American people will have the satisfaction of seeing them one by one allowed by foreign nations. Lord STANLEY states in Parliament that the British Ministry are ready to accept the American view of the naturalization question; so the great diplomatic struggle on the principle is ended. It remains only to arrange its application in detail—a task of much less difficulty.

Many good citizens who prefer the sickening odor of the ailanthus tree to the combined disgusts of smell, sight and feeling which the inch-worms make, will be "plunged in a gulf of deep despair" when they learn that some new kind of caterpillar has arrived, which rolls the poisonous leaves of the ailanthus as a sweet morsel under his tongue. Some trees of this species up town have been stripped. The easiest, and in every way pleasantest, cure for the dreadful worm-pest is the building of little bird-houses in all our parks and available places for the industrious English sparrow. They will clear away the plague and leave us our beautiful shade trees unharmed. It is a simple lesson. Why will not people learn it?

The hideous sensational description which was published yesterday by the *World* of the appearance at the Morgue of some of the victims of the heat was sufficient to shock the sensibilities of a Digger Indian. The readers of that journal who are the "friends" of SEYMOUR may have a stomach for such revolting details, but we doubt if the other portion of them who "go it alone" on BLAIR could swallow the mess without a qualm. It was rather too disgusting for the mass of the Democracy who are not yet destitute of common decency. The reporter fairly reveled in the delights of mortal corruption. His prurient appetite gloated upon the horrors on which he gazed. The bereaved relatives of the dead must feel under obligations to him for his unveiling of scenes which should have been kept sacred from his groveling and profaning view. A more vile and brutal exhibition of sensation writing never disgraced the pages of a newspaper. It was doubtless inspired by a vampire and written by a ghoul.

There is a foreign item of news which has a refreshing sense of coolness very taking in this very hot weather. The Crown Prince of Prussia, as he journeyed with his father through the City of Frankfort, the other day, was reminded of his boyhood by the heat of the atmosphere, and went to the fresh and crowded swimming place of the city, where he got into the water with "Young Germany" and swam about for some time. It was generally allowed that he was the best swimmer of the house of Hohenzollern. But a buoyant Crown Prince in the water is usually allowed to be a perfect master of the art of swimming. We would not advise the Crown Prince, with those aquatic tastes of his, to visit New-York in the Summer months. He could not go to swim with the boys here.

Collector BAILEY has been finally exculpated from all the charges made against him by the perjurers who had undertaken to act in the interest of the whisky ring. We hope that the charge of perjury against ROWE will now be tried as soon as possible, and that the trial will give us some more light on the operations of these revenue swindlers.

It certainly seems impossible to claim anything new or creditable for modern times, except in the way of systematizing and perfecting the practical application of principles discovered and rudely used ages and ages ago. Steam, gunpowder, printing, the compass—these glories of our day were familiar to the Orient in the gray dawn of history. The latest upsetting of a modern device is the discovery of homœopathy among the Hindus. At Benares, an Indian sage named SYND AHMED BAHADOOR, has been lecturing upon this principle of "like cures like," and states that it has been an admitted principle of medicine from time immemorial, being laid down in the Hindu Shastras, and well known also among the Arabs. So the Hanemannics must worship their tutelary divinity only as the maturer, the regulator, the systematizer, and not the discoverer of their central doctrine.

The citizens of Iowa might improve the sagacity of their Legislature by sending to it their boys instead of their men. That wise body enacted a law decreeing a certain bounty of fifteen cents *per capita* on all the gophers killed, as the burrowing little beasts were seriously damaging to the agriculture of the State. For some time past the "gopher account" of the treasury has been enormous, boys coming in constantly with unheard-of numbers of slaughtered hecatombs. It has been discovered, however, that the boys have pursued the pleasing practice of breeding them, at a cost of about one cent per head, in order to kill them at fifteen cents. The trade of "gophery" has been suppressed; but we think those rascals ought to be promoted.

Mexico never fails in loftiness of tone and an aspect of resolution. JUAREZ confronts the British threat of blockade with the air of a man who has a number of friends and is not afraid, and the Press sustains him in the same spirit. He has informed the Captain of the *Chanticleer* that he must abide a regular civil trial at Mazatlan. If the Custom House officers there have gone beyond the line of their duty they shall be punished; if not, Capt. BAIDOR cannot expect what he calls redress; and if the blockade shall take place, there are British subjects in Mexico on whom reprisals shall be made. Meantime, Gen. CORONA, at Mazatlan, is ordered to repel anything like force on the part of the *Chanticleer*. Our "sick man" may "take thought and mend," like that other sick man on the Bosphorus.

Canada is putting on airs of dominion and empire. It is seized with the Old World mania of arming and assuming an imposing military attitude. The new Volunteer system will require volunteers to enlist for three years—that is, not be volunteers, strictly speaking, but a regular militia or *landwehr*. If, by next October, the volunteers under the new law are not in sufficient force, there will be a draft. This will not encourage emigration to that new Dominion. It will rather encourage emigration out of it, we should think. Of course the Irish in Canada will be taken into this militia system, though such is not the policy in the United Kingdom.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Allen T. Thompson.

Mr. ALLEN T. THOMPSON, the eloquent advocate of temperance, died in Binghamton Friday night, after an illness of three weeks. His disease was acute phthisic, or quick consumption. He was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1838, and was liberally educated. Previous to the time of contracting intemperate habits he was one of the most successful clergymen and popular orators in Ohio. He left the active ministry to enter the national service in one of the Western commissions, and his severe labors in that field induced the habit of drinking, and it made him a confirmed inebriate. He was, however, reclaimed under the care of Dr. DAY, at the Asylum here. Several months ago his exertions as a lecturer upon temperance in all the principal cities of the State were so constant that they finally affected his health beyond recovery. His funeral will take place in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church in Binghamton to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 18.

A mass meeting for the ratification of the Democratic Presidential nominations was held this evening, and was, probably, the largest ever assembled in Louisiana. Lafayette-square and streets in the vicinity were densely packed. The Vice-Presidents numbered three hundred of the most substantial and respectable citizens of the city. Resolutions, eminently patriotic and conservative, fully indorsing the platform and nominations of the New-York Convention, and pledging the cordial support of the Louisiana Democracy, were adopted. The fourth resolution repeats the words of the platform, that secession and slavery are dead, and beyond the power of any sane man, anywhere, to revive. The other resolutions condemn the Constitution under which Louisiana is now received into the Union and the authorities now exercising powers, as having been imposed upon the State in violation of the Federal Constitution by the exercise of absolute authority, on which we look with interest and alarm, on the course pursued by the Legislature now sitting; express gratitude for President JOHNSON's efforts in their behalf; they address themselves to the intelligent colored people of the State, toward whom they have none but feelings of kindness; cite the recent election in Mississippi as an instance of what can be done by a proper course toward the negro population.

A resolution was adopted in commendation of the course pursued by the officers and soldiers of the United States army toward the citizens during the late administration of the military authorities in this State, tendering them their heartfelt acknowledgments for the uniform disposition in regard to the citizens of this State as brothers rather than subjects of vindictive oppression.

The streets in the vicinity of Lafayette-square and along the route of the procession were brilliantly illuminated and thronged with people. The procession was over half an hour in passing the telegraph office.

Gen. Grant and Party—Mormon Emigrants.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 18.

Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and DENT left Leavenworth this morning for Denver, *via* the Kansas Pacific Railway.

An Omaha dispatch says that BRIGHAM YOUNG's agent is here making preparations for the reception and transportation of several thousand emigrants to the end of the Union Pacific Railway, where all able-bodied men can be employed in grading and track-laying. About 2,000 are expected here next week.

The Canadian Official Gazette—A Sailor Killed.

OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, July 18.

The official *Gazette* to-day announces the appointment of Hon. W. P. HOWLAND, C. B., as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Hon. L. A. WILMOTT as Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick.

A proclamation from the Queen also appears in the *Gazette*, imposing punishment by fine and imprisonment upon any of Her Majesty's subjects who may take part in hostilities against Japan.

QUEBEC, Canada, Saturday, July 18.

Some outward-bound vessels were boarded by "crimps" a few miles below this city last night. Three of one crew were forcibly abstracted, and the mate of the ship *Salcia* shot a sailor dead while attempting to desert, and wounded two of the "crimps."

MONTREAL, July 18.

Reports from the surrounding country represent the grain crops as having suffered severely from drought. There are prospects of rain to-night. Thermometer 92°.

Measures are being taken toward getting up a match between the St. John boat crew and the Ward brothers, the race to take place in Halifax Harbor on the 1st of August.

Ratification Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 18.

A Democratic meeting to ratify the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR was held to-night in front of the City Hall. There was a very large attendance. JOSIAH D. HOOVER presided, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS was prevented by indisposition from addressing the meeting.

Dispatches were received from Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, and Ex-Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, indorsing the nominations. Speeches were made by Senator DOOLITTLE, Gen. EWING, Representatives TRIMBLE, of Kentucky; Mr. CAVANAUGH, Delegate from Montana; Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE and others.

A salute of 100 guns was fired and bands of music were in attendance.

Operations of the Insurance Law in Canada—The Proposed Rifle Match.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Saturday, July 18.

A deposit of $200,000, in the shape of deposits from Insurance Companies, has been made under the new Insurance law. The Financial Minister expects to realize $2,000,000 from this source.

At the great Dominion Rifle Match which is to come off in Montreal, a handsome prize will be open to all comers, foreign or otherwise.

The effect of the drought is most disastrous to the crops in the surrounding country.

The Gas Strike in Philadelphia—The Strikers Victorious.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 18.

The gas-strikers have succeeded in accomplishing their object; the Trustees of the gas works having complied with their demands for increased compensation. Work has been resumed, and there will be enough gas on hand by this evening to light the city if proper economy is observed; and by to-morrow night the supply will be fully equal to the demand. The citizens are rejoicing at having escaped a repetition of such darkness as was experienced last night.

Death in Massachusetts Under Suspicious Circumstances.

BOSTON, Mass., Saturday, July 18.

Mr. OBED JONES, residing in Canton, Mass., was found dead in his bedroom on the 5th of July, with a pistol near him. He was supposed to have committed suicide, but subsequently Mrs. MADDEN, his mother-in-law, and his wife were arrested for murdering him, and the evidence is said to be very strong against them.

Dwelling House and Store Burned at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, July 18.

The house and store of WILLIAM W. RUBY, in Newbury-street, with their contents, were destroyed by fire last night. The property was insured for $3,000 in the Commerce of Albany, and $1,500 on the stock in the Commerce and in the Bay State Companies of Worcester.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, July 18.

In the House to-day all the members were declared eligible. A resolution was offered that the action of the House and all the documentary evidence in reference to the investigation of the eligibility of its members, be transmitted to the Governor, and through him to Gen. MEADE.

Nomination for District-Attorney of Philadelphia Declined.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 18.

Mr. ISAAC HAZLEHURST has sent in his letter declining the nomination for District-Attorney. The Convention reassembles on Tuesday to make a new nomination.

THE ESTATE OF JACOB BARKER.—The assignee in bankruptcy has made a report to Register JOHN T. DEANE, stating that at the present time $13,000 in cash remains in his hands as the net amount thus far realized from the estate of JACOB BARKER. A meeting of the creditors has been held during the last two days at the office of Mr. DEANE, for the purpose of deciding whether this amount shall at once be divided among them as a first dividend, or shall remain in the hands of the assignee for a final settlement. The law requires that in order to effect such a distribution the consent of those representing at least one-half the amount credited be obtained. This one-half amounts in the Barker case to $180,000, whereas up to yesterday noon the consent of creditors representing only about $40,000 had been obtained. It is probable, therefore, that the $13,000 thus far realized will remain over in the assignee's hands until the balance of the property shall have been disposed of. The present estimate is that creditors will ultimately recover from thirty-five to forty cents on the dollar.—*New-Orleans Crescent, July 10.*

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, which left Bremen July 4, and Southampton July 7, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was previously at hand.

On the morning of July 6, the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a daughter. Telegrams were at once dispatched to Her Majesty, at Windsor, to the King and Queen of Denmark, and to the principal crowned heads of Europe. Precisely at 12:15, the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess LOUIS, of Hesse, and the Princess LOUISE, arrived at Marlborough House, on a visit to the Princess. The Prince of Wales' family now numbers four, viz.: ALBERT VICTOR CHARLES EDWARD, born Jan. 8, 1864; GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT, born June 3, 1865; LOUISE VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA DAGMAR, born Feb. 20, 1867, and the Princess as yet unnamed.

On July 4, Mr. LONGFELLOW had an interview with Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Crystal Palace on July 4, was the occasion of a series of festivities of unwonted magnificence.

A meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was held in London July 4 in the rooms of the Society of Art. Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P., presided and spoke.

It is now finally fixed that the inauguration of the Palmerston memorial at Romsey will take place on the 21st inst. Earl RUSSELL will unveil the statue, and the Bishop of London will preach the sermon in the Abbey Church.

A concession for the privilege of laying a telegraphic cable between France and America has been adjudicated to Baron EMILE D'ERLANGER and Mr. JULIUS REUTER for twenty years by the French Government.

During the progress of the discussion on the French Budget in the Corps Legislatif, Minister ROUHER, on July 4, spoke and said: "The present strength of our army is the effective peace strength. In all circumstances, and in all countries, in Greece, in the Danubian Principalities, as much as in our relations toward Germany, we have always upheld the principle of the pacification and independence of nations. The improvement of our arms is but an indispensable guarantee against war. We have need to be ready for all eventualities, and it would be imprudent to leave a great nation like France exposed without the power of defending her honor and her flag, if their defence became necessary. The Government has no *arrière-pensée*. In its eyes, peace is the great condition of civilization, and war a great calamity. The Government is at one with the Opposition and with the majority in its desire for peace, but to wish for peace is not to conclude in favor of disarmament. The Government has not the same confidence as M. JULES FAVRE in the fraternal sentiments of peoples." The general debate on the Budget was then closed.

Reports of secret enlistments in Italy having been lately spread—the natural inference being that they were for Garibaldian purposes—the Italian Government has caused searching inquiries to be made as to their foundation. The Minister of the Interior, Signor CADORNA, has had the matter thoroughly investigated, and is convinced that it is a mere *canard*, propagated by a Paris paper which pretends to semi-official sources of information.

The full text of the Papal bull convoking a general council of the Catholic Church for the 8th December, 1869, has now been published, and is the subject of comment in the Continental journals.

Baron BEUST's dispatch to the Austrian Ambassador at the Papal Court, replying to the recent allocution of the Pope, is said to have left for Rome. It emphatically protests against the "incomprehensible and unjustifiable interference of the Pope in the province of home legislation, and throws upon the Court of Rome the responsibility of having aroused religious passions which might create a deplorable conflict."

The Vienna *Tagblatt* announces that the War Minister of the Empire has ordered the immediate furlough of twenty men per company, by which a reduction in the army of 36,000 men will be effected.

It is announced that, as the Roumanian Government has recognized in principle the demand for compensation made by Austria on account of the injuries inflicted upon Jewish Austrian subjects, a committee is now engaged in settling the amount of compensation to be paid. The Roumanian Government at the same time engaged to return the arms claimed by Austria.

The King of Bavaria has given his sanction to the formation of a South Germany Military Commission, which is to regulate in common the military affairs of the South German States, in pursuance of the articles of the Treaty of Prague.

The Servian Skuptschina has adopted the following motions: 1. At least one Skuptschina yearly shall be convoked until the coming of age of Prince MILAN. 2. The authorities and officials appointed by Prince MICHAEL shall continue to hold their posts. 3. A monument to the late Prince MICHAEL shall be erected in the Topschieder Park by popular contribution. 4. Efforts shall be made to develop the defensive strength of the country as speedily as possible, according to the plan proposed by the deceased Prince. 5. Investigation shall be made into the state of the Police in Belgrade. 6. Every Servian shall be responsible for the life of Prince MILAN. 7. The Government shall strictly observe the friendly relations with foreign Powers cultivated by Prince MICHAEL.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope are to the effect that the decision of the Free State Volksraad to oppose Sir P. E. WODEHOUSE's movement in adopting the Basutos as British subjects, and resisting the States' claim upon Basutos Land, had come to maturity. Rev. G. VANDEWALL, a native of Holland, who had spent many years in the United States, and is now a minister of the Dutch Reform Church in the Free State, and Commandant DE VILLIERS, a Dutch Africander farmer, had been deputed by the majority of the Volksraad to proceed to England with special and secret instructions. It is understood that they have full power and authority to wait upon and solicit the good offices of Russia, America, Spain, Holland or any other foreign Power in the event of England refusing or failing to do what the Volksraad considered justice in the matter of the protest. The Deputies were to leave Cape Town by the mail steamer on June 19.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical Notes of the Week—Mercury at its Maximum—Audiences Minimum—The Drama in Hot Weather.

The theatres have submitted gracefully to Sol's powerful opposition this week. The financial sufferers have endured the bad houses without grumbling. The best entertainment suffered with the worst. For the first few days of the week none of the Broadway establishments could show much more than a corporal's guard in its auditorium. In fact, on Wednesday evening there was scarcely a theatre that had not more actors than audience.

One manager was heard to remark, with a tincture of irreverence, that "it was no use fretting, for if he was to produce the grand spectacle of Pharaoh crossing the Red Sea, *with the original cast*, it wouldn't draw, this weather!"

To some people it has been rather painful to contemplate the ballet during the recent solar rage.

The feelings are too tender at any time of life to permit one without emotion the sight of so many lovely young creatures suffering from the effects of hard work on such very hot nights as we have had lately.

Why isn't there a society for the prevention of cruelty to women?

It's useless to say that the unfortunate victims like it.

It has been surmised that eels have become used to the operation of skinning, and have ultimately come to look forward to it as a refreshing process. But women are not eels! far from it.

And yet, happening to look in upon "Humpty Dumpty" the other evening, one could not help being struck with the fact that the dancers at the Olympic that night did not seem to be in any way affected by the heat which was irritating every one else. They seemed as comfortable as if they had neither pulses nor pores! On the polished brow of SANGALI not a drop of moisture was to be seen. What is the secret of this scientific marvel? How do they keep so cool? Suffering humanity demands the revelation.

The regular season closed at the New-York Theatre last night. A benefit to Mr. FINCH, the business manager, and one to Mr. BAKER, stage manager, will occupy a couple of "extra" evenings next week. On Thursday last the Worrell Sisters had a complimentary benefit, when the entertainments may be said to have consisted (principally) of presentations to the three lady managers. Miss SOPHIE received a dressing-case, inlaid richly with pearls and other gems. Miss IRENE received a diamond-studded watch and chatelaine. Miss JENNIE received a pair of bracelets of unique pattern, nearly two inches in width, in the centre of which is a large circle in which the word "Regard" appears, formed of precious stones.

It is Mr. CHARLES READE's dramatization of "Foul Play" that will be produced at the New-York Theatre, Aug. 3, and not Mr. BOUCICAULT's piece which is now being acted in London.

Mr. and Mrs. H. WATKINS will commence an engagement at the Broadway Theatre on the 27th inst., and produce a new drama called "Trodden Down."

LOTTA succeeds Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM at Wallack's Theatre about the 3d of August.

Mr. BROUGHAM expects to open his new theatre in Twenty-fourth-street the third week of September.

Mr. THEALL, formerly the Treasurer at the Broadway Theatre, and lately at the New-York, is to hold the same position in Mr. WOOD's new theatre, at the corner of Thirteenth-street.

The Bryants purpose closing their summer season in Tammany Hall very shortly, and making a trip through the country.

JEFFERSON is hunting with his dog *Schneider* in the Pennsylvania mountains. WILLIAM WINTER, the poet, is with him; and in the same vicinity are Mrs. JOHN DREW, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON and BARTON HILL.

The Summer brings all the Western, Northern, and Southern managers to town, to gather talent for their Winter seasons. There are now in New-York, in search of companies and stars, DEBAR of St. Louis, FLOYD of New-Orleans, MCVICKER of Chicago, CANNING of Pittsburg, SINN of Philadelphia, WILLARD and SELWYN of Boston, POPE of Indianapolis, GREENWALL of Texas, EVERETT of Troy, and MEECH of Buffalo.

LOTTA has had a yacht club named after her.

Madame ANNA BISHOP was last in Ceylon, and expected to return to London shortly.

LEWIS BAKER has leased the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, for six years, having bought from W. E. SINN all his interest in that establishment. Mr. BAKER will commence his season about Aug. 17.

Mrs. MARY WELLS has been secured by Manager WOOD for his Museum.

The scenery for BROUGHAM's theatre is being painted by HAWTHORNE, the Philadelphia artist.

MINARD LEWIS has been engaged at Niblo's Garden for the scenery.

LUCILLE WESTERN has not paralyzed the California people.

J. B. ROBERTS is traveling with a dramatic company through the small towns of Pennsylvania.

The "School for Scandal" was played in San Francisco recently with the following cast:

Charles Surface	E. L. Davenport
Joseph Surface	C. W. Couldock
Crabtree	Charles Wheatleigh
Sir Benjamin Backbite	James McCollom
Sir Harry (with songs)	Mr. Leach
Lady Teazle	Mrs. Bowers
Mrs. Candour	Mrs. Saunders
Maria	Miss Couldock

Lyons, Iowa, has at last got a regular theatre, which is called the Lyons Wigwam. A correspondent says: "It is built wigwam style; will seat fifteen hundred people.

Mr. OWEN MARLOWE is playing *Terry the Swell* in BROUGHAM's "Lottery of Life" at the Chicago Theatre.

BETTY RIGL and her pretty sister EMILIE are "summering" at Dobbs' Ferry.

A female circus rider attempted to commit suicide at Freeport, Ill., last week, because she was disgusted with the profession, and the proprietors refused to release her from her engagement.

An entertainment of sectional, spectacular and dramatic character, called "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," is very popular just now in the interior Western towns. There are nearly one hundred characters in the play, mostly represented by amateurs, (it is a "society" and "family" entertainment,) and the action represents scenes and incidents in the life of the soldier from the firing on Fort Sumter to the surrender of LEE, including recruiting, camp life, drill, skirmishes, battles, prison life, &c.

Two more Logans—sisters of CELIA and OLIVE LOGAN—are rising into popularity in Chicago. They are said to be amazingly pretty.

The correspondent of a Chicago paper speaks of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN's singing of KINGSLEY's "Mary, go and ca' the cattle home," as something never to be forgotten. One holds his breath and shivers, as she brings out "the cruel foam—the hungry, crawling foam."

There are fifteen different minstrel companies and twenty-four distinct circus troupes traveling through the United States at the present time.

The *Clipper* gives a very vivid picture of the manner in which the circus people strike tents and travel, and of the men who do this work. As soon as the night show is over—which is about 10 o'clock—the canvas-men, who are also drivers of the luggage vans, commence tearing down the canvas, rolling it up and packing it away in the wagon, taking the seat-plank and uprights, which are also packed in a wagon. Then the stakes, props, &c., are packed away. This is all done by the aid of torchballs, consisting of balls of cotton warp previously soaked in alcohol and placed upon the point of an iron about six feet long and standing in the ground. Half a dozen of these balls light up the entire lot, and the smallest object used by a circus can be seen. Everything being in readiness for an early start, the men lay down, some in their beds at the hotel, while others, who are too tired to walk so far, lie down in the canvas-wagon, or spreading some straw on the lot, lay off there. If the next stand is a long drive the watchman goes his rounds, calling the men at 2 o'clock, and breakfast is served at once. Then comes hitching up and the start for a twenty or thirty mile drive over a road and through a country perhaps they were never over before. No matter how hard it may rain, on they must go. Sometimes in the darkness of the night they miss their way and get on the wrong road, and discover it after going from two to three miles. They arrive in town about 7 or 8 o'clock, and immediately drive to the lot, where the wagons are left, the horses unhitched and taken to the stables by the hostlers, who are also drivers. Ground is at once broke by the canvas men, the ring made, the centre pole raised, and the canvas is up. After this comes the placing of the uprights and laying of planks for seats. A few other things and the men are ready for the afternoon show, commencing at 2 o'clock. During the show these men lay down on the grass in close proximity to the canvas, and, half sleeping and half waking, enjoy a little rest, at the same time keeping an eye on all urchins who are disposed to steal a march on the doorkeeper by crawling under the canvas. A little more sleep in the early part of the evening, and then commences the tearing down process. Generally Sunday is the only day that they get a good square resting spell, but there are several Sundays in the season when the roads are bad or the next stand a long drive off, that they are compelled to start at about 9 in the morning and drive till late in the afternoon. For all this labor they receive about $20 a month beside their board. Surely the life of a circus man who does the outside business is not an enviable one. Yet the supply is greater than the demand. The country boy who is doing well on the farm sees the outside glittering charms of a circus, and will not rest until he leaves home and becomes an hostler or canvas man.

The strike in Philadelphia of the employes at the Gas Works compelled the minstrels' halls to resort to candles and lamps on Friday night.

THOMAS BAKER's *Caton* is said to be the fastest thing out—it beats time!

Theatricals in Foreign Parts.

Miss BATEMAN is to appear in October at the Haymarket Theatre as *Pietra*, in an adaptation of one of Dr. MOSENTHAL's last plays. Mlle. JANAUSCHEK played the part in Germany, about four years ago, we believe.

In Paris they call RAPHAEL FELIX the "Wandering Jew of the dramatic world."

The plagiarism of CHARLES READE has been exposed again. A gentleman sends to *Pall Mall Gazette* what he calls an exposition of "the cruel way in which French authors are apt to anticipate and caricature the most original ideas of our most original writers." This is simply a summary of the plot of a play called "Le Portefeuille Rouge," by Messrs. FOURNIER and MEYER, which was produced in Paris in 1862, and in which the main incident is almost precisely the same as the central incident of "Foul Play." The heroine, whose name happens to be *Helene*, is shipwrecked with the hero and a comic sailor. The hero is an escaped convict, but succeeds in proving his innocence to the lady, who marries him forthwith, by a unique and somewhat irregular ceremony. The lady's father presently arrives on the coast in search of his daughter, whom he carries off, leaving her companion in solitude. The gentleman turns up at an opportune moment some time later, however, in time to interrupt his wife's second marriage, and to get a free pardon for himself before the final tableau.

Miss CELIA LOGAN and Mr. FRANK LAWLER are to play in London with Mr. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.

An English clown has taken the name of "Dan Rice" and is advertising for engagements in the London *Era*.

"Arrah-ma-hey" is the title of a new sensation drama in five acts, recently played in Leeds.

ARDITTI has written a new vocal valse which he calls, in honor of the singer, "The Kellogg."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The Ranche of Temecuba—The Dutchman's Cabin—Warneir's Ranche—Mud Volcanoes—Catiza Creek—A Waterspout—Indian Wells—The Mirage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT YUMA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL., Tuesday, May 19, 1868.

After a trip of seven days across the great Colorado desert, I find myself at Fort Yuma, (under the hospitable roof of Capt. HUGHES, (the Quartermaster of this district,) attempting a letter with the mercury 119° in the shade. The first day from San Luis Rey my favorite old mule carried me sixty-nine miles, where I rested twenty-four hours and made preparations for the desert.

TEMECULA.

Thirty-one miles from San Luis Rey is Temecula, one of the first ranches in Southern California. The town is located upon the western extremity of the ranche, which is six leagues square, and owned by some gentlemen of San Francisco. This piece of land was purchased a couple of years ago for $40,000, and is offered to the Government for an Indian reservation at the cool sum of $200,000, which Uncle Sam can't see. The population of Temecula may be put down at about 50 Americans, 200 Mexicans, and 900 Indians—the latter being peaceable and industrious, and strict members of the Catholic Church, through the influence of a Romish priest, who takes up his abode with the neophytes. These Indians dress like the whites, and behave much better than the Mexicans hereabouts, who are exceedingly rude in mould and vicious in temperament. As a class, these Mexicans are as indolent as the Cliff House seals, and would not cut a gentleman's throat for a less sum than a quarter of a dollar, I am sure. The entire country from Los Angeles (100 miles off) to Temecula is admirably adapted to grazing, and large droves of cattle and flocks of sheep live and grow fat off the nutritious grasses and hay that luxuriantly abound. The ranche is well watered, and will produce all kinds of fruit and vegetables, through a proper process of irrigation. Three miles west of Temecula is a native Californian, who owns four thousand odd head of cattle and horses, who never indulges in the luxury of a bed, and who never graces his "festive board" with butter or milk. Such an uncivilized creature ought to be made the recipient of a square American thrashing semi-monthly, and be forced to live like a white man.

THE DUTCHMAN'S.

Fifteen miles from Temecula is a neat little cabin called "The Dutchman's," and a real chateau in its loveliness. The cabin is built of logs and contains four rooms. A good barn, a tidy yard, with a crib of corn and barley, some fine-looking cattle and sheep and a variety of fowls unmistakably evidenced the industry and thrift of its owner. Here I fed my mule, regaled myself with a glorious dinner of quail, potatoes, asparagus, biscuit and native wine, and a two hours' *siesta*. JAKE BERYMAN, a German, is the proprietor. For many years he was a private soldier in the First Dragoons, and in this capacity served in the Army of the Potomac until deprived of a leg at Gaines' Mills. JAKE is about the only person out here who has a wife foreign to the soil of California. Most men in this section, desirous of forming a matrimonial alliance, take to their bed and board one of the señoritas native and to the manor born.

WARNER'S RANCH.

Twenty-three miles further—sixty-nine in all—and I arrived at Warner's Ranch, the centre of quite a lively neighborhood, and the last extremity of civilization and soil on the road to Yuma; for at this point commences the great Colorado desert, which extends quite to this place, 169 miles. Mr. WOLFE, the proprietor of the store at this place, had gone to San Francisco, and I had to make all my arrangements, for eating and sleeping, with his wife, who could not speak a word of English. My traveling companion, Capt. WORTH, of the Fourteenth Infantry, wasn't up much in Spanish, but with the aid of BUTLER's *Spanish Teacher*, we managed to get along cleverly. Mrs. WOLFE got us up a nice little evening meal, after which she introduced two younger sisters, with whom we whiled away the time until midnight. I spent the next day in rabbit and quail shooting, and made a start upon the desert a little after dark.

SAN FELIPE AND VALLECITO.

From Warner's Ranch to San Felipe it is fifteen miles, and from San Felipe to Vallecito it is seventeen miles further. Up to the latter point the roads are good and hard, and the scenery perfectly indescribable. We are fairly into the desert upon our arrival at Vallecito, where we waited two hours for our pack-mule, upon which were our articles of baggage and commissary stores, the latter consisting chiefly of native wine and Scotch ale, and some choice Bourbon for medicinal purposes. After refreshing ourselves we went into camp until toward evening the next day. The Colorado desert, in all probability, at one time must have been a huge delta, constituted by the confluence of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, which, before cutting a new channel to the Gulf of California, must have flowed through it. Many geologists believe that the Colorado desert, and, in fact, the Mojave, and all of the sterile sections of the great Utah basin, was at some age a portion of the Gulf of California, and that it has not been reclaimed from the sea two thousand years. This desert is completely excluded from the benefits of the ocean breezes by the mountains of the coast range, which act as a vast condenser, and deprive the air of its entire moisture before it passes their limits. The heat is almost overpowering, often marking 130° in the shade. At this point the desert is exquisitely interlaced with companion chains and detached spurs of the coast range, which skirts the western rim of the basin its entire distance. These mountains are from three to six thousand feet in height, and are rugged and fantastic in character. Just before arriving at Vallecito, the tourist makes an elevation of two thousand feet in four miles, and passes through a frightful canyon, about a mile in length, and just wide enough for a wagon to get through. The next pitch of three miles is two thousand feet down, terminated by a decline not liable to be forgotten by those who have to descend it—or, more properly, tumble down it.

MUD VOLCANOES.

To the north of Vallecito, about 75 miles, is a large surface of hard-baked clayey deposit, in the centre of which is a level tract of red land, nearly 50 miles in circumference, and 100 feet below the level of the sea. This is in all probability the dry bed of a lake, as there appears to have been, at one time or another, a number of creeks connected with it. Almost in the centre of this dry bed is a lake of boiling mud, about half a mile in length and quarter of a mile in width. This mud displays the same activity as boiling tar or molasses, and is in constant motion, hissing, bubbling, and occasionally exploding with a report that may be heard many miles. Simultaneously with these explosions vast quantities of mud and sulphurous smoke and steam are discharged into the air, and the whole bed of the dry lake trembles like a muck swamp. The most curious phenomenon connected with these volcanoes is the fact that the entire bed of the lake seems to be gradually rising.

CARIZA CREEK.

It is nineteen miles from Vallecito to Cariza Creek, and the longest on the road. This is called Cariza Creek from the fact that a few years ago quite a stream of water meandered some six or eight miles through this portion of the desert. A violent sand-storm two years ago obliterated all traces of it. In desert traveling, however, the tourist will generally find that at all places called "Cottonwoods," "Willows," "Wells" or "Creek," there are respectively no cottonwood trees, no willows, no wells, and no running water. The nineteen miles above alluded to is a point-blank course through a field of hot, shifting, alkaline sand, almost as white as snow, and productive of the same squeaking sounds as one wades through it. Nineteen miles of such traveling, without a single trot, and the sun in red-hot condition, can you not imagine our joy when we first got a glimpse of the cabin at the creek, "only five miles away!" Here we abundantly refreshed ourselves and stayed the balance of the day and until 3 the next morning.

SACKETT'S WELLS.

Seventeen miles, and a place called Sackett's Wells is reached. It is, however, just no place at all, and there are no Sackett's Wells. Quite a number of years ago, there were three pits of water discovered at this point, by a Government exploring party, who had them boarded up and properly marked. These were destroyed, after being serviceable for twenty odd year, and the topography of the country entirely changed, about a year and a half ago, by a violent simoon, or sand-storm. These simoons are as terrific and destructive, it is said, as the siroccos that sweep over the great deserts of Sahara and Arabia, and would be quite as much fraught with danger to life and property, were the places of entertainment and rest as far apart. No beast of burden can be urged forward during the prevalence of one of these storms, which rarely rage more than six or eight hours; and there have been cases when whole teams of mules have ceased motion at the appearance of a simoon, within view of a station. When these storms occur, and the teamster is not within convenient distance of a station, he generally takes his team from the wagon, after turning the latter against the wind, and halt until a cessation of the angry elements. During the past few months there have been a number of simoons, and two or three terrible water-spouts in this section. A water-spout descended near here about a month ago and completely changed the surface of the country.

A DESTRUCTIVE WATER-SPOUT.

The most destructive water-spout ever known in California took place about a year ago on this desert upon the mail route between San Bernardino, Cal., and La Paz, A. T., near a point called Los Palmos Station. A Government train of eleven wagons, accompanied by two hundred soldiers, were just emerging from the mouth of a canyon into which a water-spout had previously descended only a mile in their rear. Almost instantly the torrents from the bursted cloud came upon the party, carrying, with indescribable force, men and animals into the desert below, killing three men and a number of mules, completely destroying seven wagons and a large amount of commissary stores. The second officer in command barely escaped with his life, he having been fished out of the flood with the *riata* of a daring Indian *vaquéro*. Had the party been at the place where the contents of the bursted cloud first descended, not a man would have escaped with his life. As it was, the destruction of life and property was serious.

Neither water-spouts or sand-storms make their appearance without indicating their approach. No person traveling on horseback or in a light vehicle need run against a sand-storm. The water-spout cloud generally looms up in immense blue-black piles, imbedded in white, flocculent masses, which edge and fringe off the darker portions. These keep ascending higher up the zenith, sometimes occupying hours, every now and then issuing out ugly rumblings of indigestible thunder, and playfully flashing off eye-blinding *rayas* of concentrated electricity, as warnings of what may be expected immediately following the collapse. Sometimes they will gather in the heavens for several days together, and then dissolve into other atmospheres, or disappear entirely, the theory being that they are attracted by greater volumes, at which point they concentrate and ultimately burst and scatter destruction over land and sea. Several instances have occurred in this State, and in Lower California, wherein wagons and cabins have been dashed to atoms by these terrible spouts.

RAIN WITHOUT CLOUDS.

The curious and beautiful phenomenon of rain falling in a cloudless sky is sometimes exhibited on this desert. It also occurs in Mexico, and has been noted by HUMBOLDT and BEECHEY. I think I have seen mention of this phenomenon in books of travel through the countries of the Persian Gulf and the Red and Mediterranean Seas. Yet, if I remember correctly, no author seems to advance a theory regarding this atmospherical wonder. It seems to me it may be accounted for as growing out of the forces eliminated from water-spouts, which are accompanied by furious and rapid accumulations of revolving cyclones. The water-spout, or *culebras de agua*, as it is called here, catching at some elevated obstruction, suddenly explodes, and the violent winds, carrying off the lighter waters, hurries them away to clearer atmospheres. They would thus fall in showers upon a section covered by a cloudless canopy of blue. This is certainly an interesting meteorological study.

INDIAN WELLS.

Eighteen miles from Sackett's is Indian Wells. The water is very good here, and only a little impregnated with alkali, resembling plain soda very much in taste. About the time we arrived a couple of deserters from this place had succeeded, with the assistance of marked cards, in cleaning out the proprietors of the cabin and store of all their loose change, at the fascinating diversion of draw poker. A collision would, no doubt, have occurred, had it not been for our arrival; for the deserters, taking us for officers, precipitated a hasty exit. The entire contents of two revolvers were discharged at them by the excited rancheros, but the swindlers made good their escape.

The character of the country having still undergone a great change, at this point the tourist may be said to have reached the most heaven-forsaken portion of the Colorado desert. At the very sterility of the scene, however, a feeling of awe assumes possession of the soul. Unlike the greater portion of the desert, whose monotony is disturbed by mountains, buttes, lagunas, &c., &c., and the most delightful and enlivening variety of animal and vegetable life, the eye wanders in all directions, and but a vast level plain of fine, white, rounded sand meets the view. We are in the midst of a very ocean of sand. Not an elevation—not a decline of the feeblest nature presents itself; the mesquit, the meschall, and the thousand and one varieties of cacti have entirely disappeared; and not a bush—not even a shrub or a blade of grass remains; no living thing—not even a bird or an insect is to be seen. A deathlike stillness seems to pervade the entire prospect, and an awful unbroken quiet prevails. In this particular locality, it is said, rain never falls; no dew ever descends, and no moisture lingers, or even exists in the atmosphere. COWPER's beautiful lines—

> "God moves in a mysterious way
> His wonders to perform," &c.,

are felt in all the sublime force and divine ecstacy which must have controlled that gifted author in their production.

NORTON'S WELLS.

From Indian Wells to Norton's Wells it is 32 miles. Half way is a station called New-River. At this latter place the road commences to improve, and again the roads are hard and the traveling splendid. Again the desert presents an undulating appearance. Mountains shoot up in every direction, many of which are 140 miles away. Most of the elevations about here have the appearance of extinct volcanoes, and the *mesa* (table land) is covered with volcanic stones. All through this portion of the desert, at certain conditions of the Colorado River, the water, breaking over and through its natural banks, courses in deep and irregular streams, and through one, called New River, finds its way to the sea. There are quite a number of lagunas in this vicinity, and grass grows as rank as rush and quite as tall. During the past year the four elements have held high carnival in this section of the world. Immense fires, terrific water-spouts, violent simoons and extraordinary upheavals of earth have joined in a jubilee of disaster and destruction.

MIRAGE.

As the tourist journeys through this section he will notice an increase of moisture in the air; respiration is much more pleasant, especially toward the sun's decline; the atmosphere becomes more hazy and heavy; and the sun, moon and stars are seen with less distinctness. A most beautiful illusion presents itself of an afternoon in this portion of the desert, and is remarkably deceptive in its character. This is called mirage. The surface of the country is composed of a fine texture of pellicler of clay, which, at a distance of a couple of miles, assumes the exact form and appearance of lakes or lagunas. To be brief, these counterfeits look more real—look more like bodies of water than even the lakes and lagunas. At the distance of a mile one of these imaginary lakes entirely deceived me. I could see the gentle ripple upon its pellucid bosom. I could distinguish in its sparkling mirror every tree and shrub and blade of grass on its bank. It seemed to grow more exquisite and real as I approached it, when—*presto!* and the delightful picture dissolved and disappeared.

SEVEN WELLS.

Another jog of seventeen miles, and my faithful mule takes me to Seven Wells, so called, not because there are not seven wells, but because there were once seven wells, all traces of four of them being at present extinct. There is an abundance of very fair soil in this vicinity, and grass grows in great luxuriance. A thousand kinds of cacti, the meschall, the maguey plant, the Mexican bayonet, tuna, and other eccentric plants dot the desert in patches here, there, and everywhere. The mesquit grows unusually large, and sprawls all over the ground. Birds of the most attractive plumage and song, and flowers of rare beauty and fragrance, are to be seen in all directions. Rabbits and quail and other game are in great abundance. It is no difficult thing to get six, eight, ten and twelve quail at a shot. Rattlesnakes, of two or three kinds, lizzards in great variety, and tarantulas, contribute some of the specimens of the curiosities of the Colorado desert, and are to be seen daily. One of the pets of this country is a horned frog, which is perfectly harmless.

FORT YUMA.

From Seven Wells to Cook's Wells it is nine miles. At Cooks Wells an intelligent Pennsylvanian, who served all through the war, was acting as station keeper. From Cook's Wells to Pilot Knob it is fifteen miles, over the dirtiest road I ever saw. Here we get the first glimpse of the Rio Colorado—and ten miles further is Yuma. The mountain scenery of Arizona Territory, as seen for a hundred odd miles, is very attractive and beautiful. Castle Dome Mountain, in particular, looks like a grand old feudal pile, and can be seen at a great distance.

There is no spot in the United States, I suppose, so hot as Yuma. This fort was built by Gen. HEINTZELMAN quite a number of years ago, and is situated in the very corner of California and bounded by Mexico, Arizona and the Colorado River. The fort is under the command of Col. LOVELL, and there are about one hundred soldiers in the garrison. I shall make a trip up the Colorado as far as Fort Mojave the latter part of this week, and strike out for civilization *via* the Mojave desert.

B. C. T.

POLITICAL ITEMS

A Washington letter to the Auburn *News* contains the following: "It is stated upon the very best authority that there was a mutual understanding between LEE and other army officers, before the former deserted the Federal service, as to how the difficulties then pending should be settled. MCCLELLAN was in this plot, and the agreement was that there should be no serious fighting, but that the patience of the people should be worn out by delay, and then a settlement was to be made based upon the Dred Scott decision. This accounts for MCCLELLAN not annihilating LEE at Antietam, and explains the cause of the interview just after the battle between the commanding Generals—a fact which has never been authoritatively denied. The uprising of the people shows how short-sighted the leaders in this movement were. The Seymours, Woods, Vallandighams, Pendletons and Woodwards were all in the plot."

The Tipton *Times*, the most influential Democratic paper in the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana, complains loudly of "the New-York infamy" and "the unfaithful and infamous delegates" from that State who voted against PENDLETON. It announces its determination to take its stand with the Workingmen's Party organized under the banner of Gen. CARY, and says: "We appeal to you, the people, irrespective of party, who do not propose that you selves and your posterity to the latest generation shall be the dupes and slaves of the bondholder, to rally with us around the Workingmen's banner, and repudiate and spit upon all such rascality."

It is interesting to note the number of American Colleges whose catalogues bore FRANK BLAIR's name in the days of his youth, but which bore it not long. First, he entered Yale, but owing to circumstances entirely beyond his control, he soon left Yale. Then he tried Princeton, but at the suggestion of the Faculty he soon left Princeton. Lastly, he went to the University of North Carolina, but at the suggestion of President SWAIN he soon left the University of North Carolina. His experience in the Electoral College will be no more satisfactory. It is for him a pursuit under difficulties.

Major R. H. GLASS, of the Lynchburg *Republican*, and the Conservative nominee for Congress in the Virginia Fifth District, publishes a card withdrawing from the canvass. The reason assigned by him is that he is informed "that it has been publicly expressed in certain quarters that Conservative nominations for Congress are inexpedient in districts where the colored vote preponderates, and that in such districts it would be wisest and best for the white people to induce negro candidates to take the field and support their election."

The Beaver Dam (Wis.) *Argus*, a Democratic paper, says that the delegates from that State to the Democratic National Convention most grossly outraged and insulted the people who reposed confidence in them and disgraced the Democracy of the State by voting for Senator DOOLITTLE as the Democratic candidate for President. Mr. DOOLITTLE, it says, is all right in his place, but Mr. PENDLETON, and not he, was the choice of the Party in Wisconsin, as the delegates well knew.

The Republican Conferree for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania have balloted one hundred and one times for a candidate for Congress, and have failed to make a choice. They have adjourned till the 27th instant. The vote was invariably as follows:

Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, present incumbent, Allegheny County, three votes; EBENEZER MCJUNKIN, Esq., Butler County, three votes; Hon. DARWIN PHELPS, Armstrong County, three votes.

The Winona (Minn.) *Democrat*, speaking for the Democracy, says: "We ask for speedy payment of that great national debt which we did not create, but are willing to pay." Speaking for itself, it asks: "People of Minnesota, what care you for wealth unless it is fairly distributed? You want a national wealth which is equally diffused, and you desire to see an equal diffusion of the good results of taxation."

One of the Massachusetts delegates to the Democratic Convention addressed a gathering of the faithful in New-Bedford, Wednesday, and told them about Gov. SEYMOUR. Said the speaker: "With his usual tact and shrewdness, he called the New-York mob his friends, because he could control it in no other way; and his cajolery had the desired effect." There are those who can bear witness to the effect of SEYMOUR's cajolery!

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says boldly: "That Gen. FRANK BLAIR should have been so quickly and cordially indorsed so recently after his bold and manly letter, setting forth his views of the situation, may be justly considered the most conclusive and satisfactory evidence that the National Democratic Party means work, serious work."

The Dayton *Ledger*, edited by VALLANDIGHAM, says that it is quite evident that there is a well-founded indignation manifesting itself throughout Ohio against members of the Western delegation at New-York, who faltered in their support of PENDLETON in the face of the most positive instructions from their constituency.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* finds its only consolation for the nomination of SEYMOUR in the thought that it was a very difficult matter to unite so many inharmonious and disintegrating elements as were congregated in New-York. The *Republican* wanted HANCOCK or CHASE, with whom it hoped to accomplish something.

The Burlington *Free Press* has an elaborate editorial against the renomination of Hon. F. E. WOODBRIDGE, in the First Congressional District of Vermont. It says that whoever else the Republicans select, they ought not to return the present member; and asserts that he has not served with credit in Congress.

Attempts to ratify the Democratic nominations have been failures in many instances in the Northwest. This was particularly the case in Bloomington, Peoria, Jacksonville, Forreston, Decatur and other points in Illinois, and in Burlington, Des Moines, Dubuque, Keokuk and Council Bluffs, in Iowa.

The Oregon Senate consists of ten Republicans and twelve Democrats, and in the House there are nineteen Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats. The Republicans carried their county tickets in ten counties, and the Democrats theirs in eleven.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Journal* urges that some of the best Southern speakers be sent throughout the North to address the people. Suppose they try Ex-Gov. WISE, with his cry—"Secession is not dead."

Every Republican paper, with a single exception, in the Wisconsin Third Congressional District, repudiates the proposition of its Representative, Gen. COBB, to tax United States bonds.

It is said that Ex-Gov. CARNEY will be the next Governor of Kansas, and that the renomination of Hon. SIDNEY CLARKE for Congress will meet with strong opposition.

The Connecticut Legislature is considering an act for the better regulation of elections in that State. It bears particularly upon the matter of registration.

A citizens' ticket for city officers, with WILLIAM W. HARRISS for Mayor, has been nominated in Wilmington, N. C.

PETER HARVEY, it is said, will be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth District of Massachusetts.

THE SWINDLER MUHLENBERG.—We are reliably informed that MUHLENBERG, who victimized some of our bankers to the tune of $9,000, had three forged drafts, to the amount of $7,000 each, cashed in Baltimore, and that he took his departure for Europe with a well-filled pocket-book. In some small town in Ohio he purchased a weekly newspaper on time, collected a snug little sum for subscriptions and advertisements and then silently stole away; this last operation was performed prior to his advent to this city and his connection with the *Vindicator* establishment.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, July 10.*

BALDWIN reaps a harvest at his famous corner, Broadway and Canal, during the "heated term." The sales of those popular India Stripe Alpaca Sacks are the largest ever known for any special garments. If BALDWIN keeps down the prices, his trade will keep up. He says he will, and that next Fall, when he puts in the heavy goods, we shall hear it thundered in earnest! The prices shall be kept down.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion." PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Adv.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR's Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A Warranted Genuine Meerschaum at lowest manufacturer's price, at POLLAK & SONS', No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing and Boiling done.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

DOLAN—HENNESSY.—On Thursday morning, July 16, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., by Rev. Isadore Daubresse, S. J., PETER DOLAN to MARY ANNA, only daughter of the late James Hennessy. No cards.

DIED.

BIRDSALL.—On Saturday morning, July 18, PERMILLIA, wife of William G. Birdsall, aged 41 years. The remains were taken to Newburg on Saturday morning.

FULKERSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, July 18, of cholera infantum, MAGGIE L., infant daughter of William H. and Martha Fulkerson. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Elijah Lawrence, No. 48 Taylor-st., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

LINEN.—On Saturday, July 18, of consumption, JEANETTE S. LINEN, aged 25 years, 6 months and 25 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCCAFFERTY.—On Saturday, July 18, at her late residence, No. 250 Bowery, corner of Prince-st., JANE, the beloved wife of Dennis McCafferty, in the 72d year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

STEELE.—Suddenly, in Connecticut, THOMAS STEELE, aged 39 years. Relatives and friends, also the members of Hope Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 87 West 28th-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, July 18, of cholera infantum, RICHARD ALONZO, infant son of Alonzo D. and Dolia Smith, aged 1 month and 9 days. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 15 Taylor-st., near Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 17, HENRY W. STEVENS, aged 40 years and 11 months. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

CARRIER'S PORTABLE FLY AND MUSQUITO NETS. Used on any bed or crib and carried in a carpet-bag. A very useful net during the day as a protection against flies where there are children or invalids. Call and see them, or send for a circular. AGENTS, No. 56 Murray-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. W. H. PLATT, of Kentucky, will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., both in the morning and afternoon. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY and August the Westminster and South Congregational Churches, Brooklyn, will unite in the worship of God, every SABBATH, morning and evening, at the usual hours. During July the services will be held in the South Congregational Church, corner Court and President sts. Preaching by Rev. H. M. STORRS, D. D., and the first four Sabbaths in August in the Westminster Church, corner Clinton-st. and First-place. Preaching by Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.,) Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. DAVID HOPKINS.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELISTS, Brooklyn, Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector.—The SUNDAY EVENING services during the Summer will be held without gaslight, commencing at 7 and closing before dark. Strangers cordially welcomed and furnished with seats.

FORTY-SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., having returned from Europe in improved health, by Divine permission, will resume his labors with his Congregation on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 11 o'clock by Rev. GEORGE SCOTT, D. D., and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—The Pastor, W. H. PENDLETON, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at usual hour. Also preaching at Bethesda Chapel, 3d-av. and 35th-st., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. J. V. OSTERHOUT.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. F. PEASE, Presiding Elder, of the New-York District, at 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAYS by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. This is an open church, free to all. Strangers are cordially invited to worship here.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshipping in 14th-st., now worship in Lyric Hall. Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY, 19th inst. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7¾; Sunday-school at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

LATTER DAY GOSPEL.—THE PROPHET SNOW, sent to prepare the way of the Lord, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Seventh Dispensation.*

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, July 20, at 8 o'clock, in Reformed Church, (Dr. Hutton's,) Washington-square. Subject—*Department of Teachers.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER 34th-st. and 6th-av.—Preaching by Rev. GEO. P. FISHER, of New-Haven, Conn., SUNDAY, July 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The public are cordially invited. There will be no evening service.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Eastern Branch, junction of East Broadway and Grand-st.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, July 20, at 8 o'clock. Address by Rev. J. H. BRODT. Subject—*Some things I saw in California.*

MR. HORACE SEAVER, OF BOSTON, will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Free conference at 2½ P. M. All invited.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7¾. Evening subject—*The Witch of Endor.* Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY MEET EVERY SUNDAY at 3½ and 7¾ P. M. in Hall No. 270 Grand-st., second block east of Bowery. Addresses by different speakers. Free to all. Contribution taken up.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPIScopal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School, 9 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, the Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL OF FREE GRACE, East 19th-st., near 1st-av.—Services on SUNDAY, July 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Free seats.

REV. JOHN McNAUGHTON WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, July 19.

EMANUEL CHAPEL, (PROTESTANT EPIScopal,) 68th-st., west of Broadway.—Rev. B. F. MILLER will preach in the MORNING, services at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. every Sunday.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. S. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, July 19, at 10½ A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 63 East Broadway.—Elder L. F. MOORE will preach SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 25 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 18, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.. 114⅛
10,100 5-20s, C. '62..... 114⅛
70,000 5-20s, C. '64..... 111⅜
60,000 do..... 111⅜
75,000 do..... 111⅜
20,000 do..... b3 111⅜
16,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65..... 112⅜
20 000 do..... 112⅝
25,000 5-20s, C. '65, n.. 109¼

SECOND BOARD.

30,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '62..... 114⅜
28,000 5-20s, C. '65..... 112⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64..... 111¾
30,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new..... 109⅞
20,000 U. S. 1-0-0s, C..... 108⅝
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c. 69⅝
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 68⅜
5,000 do..... b3 68⅜
5,000 Vir. St. 6s..x-c. 56½
10,000 Ga. St. 6s..... 83
6,000 N. C. St. 6s..x-c. 74
20,000 do..... 2d call 75⅜
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, new. 75⅜
22,000 Missouri St. 6s. 91
2,000 Coon. 6s, bt. call 100
14,400 Brook. 6s, W. L. bet. call. 94½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '57. 94½
1,000 Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s..... 93⅞
7,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M. 92
1,000 do..... 93
20,000 Gr. E. 1st M..... 70
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 82⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. con. conv. B..... 64½
4,000 do..... 64⅝
10,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc.. 83
20 Bank of Commerce 123
115 Mech. Banking.... 136
15 Cent. National..... 107⅛
200 Ohio & Miss. R.... 25⅜
300 Fourth National.. 105¼
50 do..... 2d call 105⅜
10 Continental Bank. 103⅝
5 Ninth National.... 110
35 Del. & Hud. Ca.x-d 130
100 Pacific Mail..... 101⅞
100 Canton Co..... 47
100 West. U. Tel. 2d call 35⅝
32 Mer. U. Ex..... 24
10 do..... 24

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Canton Co..... 47
50 Wells-Fargo Ex... 24⅜
200 West. U. Tel.... 25⅝
100 do b10 25⅝
100 Adams Ex..... 61⅞
100 Mer. U. Ex..... 23⅝
300 N. Y. Cent..... 132⅞
200 do..... c 133⅞
1100 Erie R..... b3 68⅛
500 do..... 68⅜
500 do..... b3 68⅝
200 Reading R..... 96
10 do..... 96⅛
27 Mich. Cen. R..... 117⅝
220 Ill. Cen. R..... 150
200 do..... 149⅞
100 do..... 148⅞
500 Clev. & P..... 98⅝
17 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R. 90⅝
10 Chi. & N. W..... 80
50 do..... 80⅛
100 do..... b10 80⅜
10 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 84⅜
10 do..... 81⅞
6 Clev. & Tol..... 102⅞
300 do..... 102⅝
100 Chi. & R. I..... 108
100 do..... 2d call 108
200 Mil. & St. P.... b30 70
100 do..... 69⅝
10 do..... 69
200 do..... 2d call 69¼
200 do..... b60 70
700 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 82⅜
400 do..... 82⅝
100 do..... b10 82⅞
400 do..... 82⅜
200 P., Ft. W. & C..... 106⅜
200 O. & M. R..... 29¼
400 Mich. S. & N. I.... 89
200 Cleve. & Pitts..... c 86⅝
1200 do..... 86⅞
2 Chic. R. I. & P.... 101⅞
200 Chi. & N. W..... 80⅜
100 do..... b10 80⅝
300 C. & N. W. Pf.... 82⅜
do..... b10 82
do..... c 84

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 68⅛
600 Wells-Fargo Ex... 24⅞
200 do..... b10 24⅞
200 Adams Ex..... 62
50 U. S. Ex..... 46⅞
100 Mer. U. Ex..... 24⅛
200 do..... 24
100 Quicksilver..... 22⅜
100 Quic. Mar..... 10⅝
200 do..... 11
100 do..... b30 10⅞
100 do..... 10⅝
300 do..... 10⅝
200 do..... 10⅝
100 do..... b10 10⅝
200 do..... 10⅝
100 do..... 10⅝
100 do..... b10 10⅝
100 do..... 10⅝
100 do..... 10⅝
100 do.....

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, July 16, 1868, as follows: For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $31 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

$10,000 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO ISSUED, IN JUNE LAST, FORGED OR ALTERED CERTIFICATES OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG, ROCK ISLAND, ERIE RAILWAY AND PACIFIC MAIL STOCKS.

BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS.

JOHN S. SAUZADE, Chairman Joint Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES,

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall-st.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. HOWARD,

Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,750,000 ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, July 28, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," authorized by the 7th section of chapter 565 of the Laws of 1865, and by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted June 19, 1868. The said stock is to provide means for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out a road or public drive between 59th and 155th sts., as per report of said Commissioners, confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 15, 1868, and the expenses, charges, and disbursements in same matter. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, in the year 1908. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1868.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.

JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS TOWNSHIP TEN PER Cent. Bonds, Bank Stocks and Real Estate Mortgages; Lewis Run Coal and Iron Company Bonds.

MANSFIELD, FREESE & BROWNELL, Bankers, No. 50 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer; Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway. Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

SALE OF A LARGE AND FINE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER WILL sell at auction, TUESDAY, 21st, and WEDNESDAY, 22d July, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a large and fine collection of original modern oil paintings of the French, Belgian, English and American schools, including the collection of the late Peter Rice, Esq., of Brooklyn, comprising a number of fine Scriptural pieces, painted to order for the late owner, from the originals in the principal galleries of Europe. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.

Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

1868. JULY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum (free from National Tax) will be paid on and after TUESDAY, July 21, on all sums of Five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the first of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will commence to bear interest from the first of July.

Bank open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 1 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

WM. S. WHITTOCK, N. J. HAINES, Vice Pr's. JOHN McLEAN, Pres. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,

NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.

Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.

Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER S. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED TO depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, payable, free of tax, on or after Monday, 20th inst.

The bank is open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Broadway, corner 32d-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8: 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums, free from tax. German spoken. WM. R. STEWART, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$150,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1868	64,762 22
Total	$214,762 22

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash capital	$250,000
Surplus	207,000
Total assets	$457,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 10, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 173 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIPP, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 105 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 131 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent., payable Aug. 3., free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. until Aug. 4. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after July 20, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE, Co., NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax) payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,

STONINGTON, CONN.

This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.

Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

"DIXON HOUSE."

WESTERLY, R. I.

This large, new and elegant Hotel, just completed and furnished throughout in the most thorough manner as a strictly first-class House in every particular, was opened on Thursday, the 18th day of June. Its situation in the pleasant town of Westerly, on the Pawcatuck River, and Shore Line Railroad connecting by small steamer or carriages in forty minutes with "Watch Hill," one of the finest seashore watering places in the country, and it being so easily accessible by the splendid Stonington steamers, or Shore Line Railroad, and the best House between New-York and Boston, offer great inducements to visitors.

The subscriber respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public that this House is not intended as a Summer resort only, but will be kept open throughout the year. ALVIN PEAVEY, Proprietor.

WESTERLY, R. I., June 25, 1868.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)

CHARLES L. BEACH.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Mrs. A. J. MORTIMER, Proprietress, formerly of Cooper's Cottage.

This popular Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors, is delightfully situated, and one mile from the sea-shore. A stage will be in waiting on the arrival of each and every train, and will also convey guests to the shore at bathing hours. Rooms light and airy and newly furnished. Table first class, and terms reasonable. Parties wishing to engage rooms can address Mrs. A. J. MORTIMER, Long Branch, N. J.

SODA SPRINGS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This house is now open for Summer guests: large house, beautiful shades, cold, warm and shower baths; billiards, croquet and piano; stabling for horses; terms very moderate.

Send for circular and reference.

JULY 12, 1868. CHAS. E. BOTSFORD.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

"THE RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL"

WILL BE OPENED

For the reception of guests on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., new and newly and elegantly furnished on the banks of the beautiful Passaic, and only 9 miles or 45 minutes from City Hall, New-York. Apply at the hotel, or see plans at E. S. & J. TORREY'S, No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for boarders; it is desirably situated a short distance from the beach, well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a large hotel; stage is at Branchport on arrival of afternoon train; stages also run to the beach; terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., or at Long Branch.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE.—Beautiful and healthy Summer resort: pure mountain air, fine fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; stages meet the 10 A. M. train daily. M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

A very desirable residence will be rented and all supplies furnished, (until Oct. 1;) all City conveniences; fine stable and good garden. To a good party the rate will be low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the

LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

UTICA, N. Y.—NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL opens July 13, Butterfield House; superb accommodations for 200 guests; daily trains for Trenton Falls; porters at all trains; baggage free. GEO. W. PEARSON, proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED can furnish good rooms and board at reasonable prices. Address W. J. LAWSON, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.; refers to S. W. Gillespie, No. 106 Front-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A FEW BOARDERS TAKEN IN LAfayette, N. J. References exchanged. Address S. S., Box No. 89, Bergen, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, &c.—HEALTH RESTORED by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Arabica Food to the stomach, nerves, lungs and liver of old and young, curing, without medicine or expense, dyspepsia, (indigestion,) constipation, diarrhœa, acidity, headache, neuralgia, hysteria, palpitation, sleeplessness, debility, wasting, cough, asthma, fevers, consumption, low spirits, 60,000 cures which had resisted all medicines, including that of His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan. It saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. Also, the Revalenta Chocolate Powder, more strengthening than concentrated beef. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York. In tins, 1 lb., $2 50; 2 lbs., $4 50; 5 lbs., $10; 12 lbs., $20; 24 lbs., $36, and through all grocers and chemists.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE ACTION BURGLAR Proof Window Lock and Sash Holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price per dozen $4 80; a liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade; State and County rights for sale. J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA. MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA	July 18	CALEDONIA	Aug. 8
IOWA	July 25	BRITANNIA	Aug. 15
COLUMBIA	Aug. 1	HIBERNIA	Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship SMIDT, (Capt. H. RASCHEN,) of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Payable in Gold.
Second Cabin	30	
Steerage	22	

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE & MOTZ & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on FRIDAY, July 24.

Per cubic foot, 80 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about six days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.

CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. THOS. ELLIS, July 25

ARIEL, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. J. G. JONES, Aug. 8

NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR, Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Will leave SATURDAY, July 25, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

WM. H. WEBB, President.

CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER via Nassau, July 16.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, July 25
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, Aug. 1

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS.

Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.

MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin) $1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.

$2 00

Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE.

From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY; CITY OF BOSTON, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.

Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.

FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.

For further information inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.

The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:30, 12:30 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20, Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Albany Day Line Steamboats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. On and after Monday, July 13 the day line boats will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M., arriving at Albany in time to connect with trains on the Rensselaer and Saratoga New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Saturday and Sunday, $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 3-8 West-st.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain, at greatly reduced rates combination excursion tickets via Ithaca, headwaters of Cayuga Lake, Watkins Glen, Avon Springs, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Ontario steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight, to Montreal, Quebec, Gorham, Boston, Lakes George, Champlain and Memphremagog, Saratoga Springs, Mount Mansfield, White and Franconia Mountains, and all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, Canada, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway Company, No. 241 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and through the ticket agents at the principal hotels.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark SUNDAY next, July 19.

Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

W. GASTON, Superintendent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

CHEAP TRAVELING TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare only $1. During the warm weather the elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT will make special trips, leaving, alternately, every SATURDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:30. Excursion tickets for Saturday up and Sunday down, $1 50.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanks and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND WEEKLY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The favorite Sea Steamer WALTER BRETT, Capt. C. W. BRUNDAGE, will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., every FRIDAY during the fishing season, commencing FRIDAY, July 17, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave the Banks at 2 o'clock P. M. Refreshments, Bait, Hooks and Lines for sale on board.

N. B.—No intoxicating drink allowed sold on this steamer. WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON. Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, BASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROW-SMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½, P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, High Bridge and Karl's Park.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN will leave Harlem every hour, from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Leave Peck Slip, every hour, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 26 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 20 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK.

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M.

Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WM. WHEATLEY ... Lessee and Manager

BATEMAN'S WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce the second season of Opera Bouffe in America, commencing MONDAY EVENING, July 20.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF OFFENBACH'S BARBE BLEUE, (Blueboard,) OPERA BOUFFE IN FOUR ACTS.

MLLE. IRMA	as	BOULOTTE
MLLE. LAMBELE	as	PRINCESS HERMIA
MLLE. DUCLOS	as	QUEEN CLEMENTINE
MR. AUJAC	as	BARBE BLEUE
MR. DARDIGNAC	as	PRINCE SAPHIR
MR. LAGRIFFOUL	as	COUNT OSCAR
MR. DUCHESNE	as	POPOLANI
MR. FRANCIS	as	KING BOBECHE
MR. EDGARD	as	ALVAREZ

ENTIRELY NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES. SPLENDID NEW SCENERY. GRAND CHORUS OF SIXTY VOICES. FULL ORCHESTRA OF TALENTED MUSICIANS. JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.

Reserved seats for sale at the Box Office, Niblo's Garden, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

WALLACK'S. SEVENTH WEEK OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S LOTTERY OF LIFE. WALLACK'S.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y. IN THE FIELD ONCE MORE.

The annual pic-nic of the Second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., THOMAS M. REID, Colonel, will be held on THURSDAY, July 23, 1868, day and evening, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

The friends of the old Second are invited to participate with us on this occasion.

Military gents will please appear in uniform.

Music by M. J. O'Brien's celebrated Band.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT "RUTHERFURD PARK," ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.

VILLA PLOTS AT PRIVATE SALE, NINE MILES (40 MINUTES) FROM THE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK. On the Erie Railway.

For maps and particulars inquire at the hotel on the grounds, or of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

Or of D. E. CULVER, No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City, N. J.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—Foreclosure sale of 13 acres of excellent land, within ten minutes' walk from Piermont depot, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, together with a well-built brick house, with frame wing; water abundant; the ground is high and undulating, situated in a select neighborhood, noted for pure dry air and beautiful scenery, commanding a fine view of the Hudson; distant only half a mile from schools, church and stores, and being very convenient to the City, will be found unexceptionable, either for a gentleman's Summer residence or for division into building sites. Sale will take place at the Court-house in Clarkstown, Rockland County, on FRIDAY, July 24, at 10 o'clock A. M. For inspection of maps and other particulars apply to J. H. V. ARNOLD, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

BLOOMFIELD.—A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL residence, modern improvements; barn and stable; one or six acres; finely fruited, shaded, &c.; for sale very cheap: others $3,000 to $5,000; variously located. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 143 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—CENTRAL R. R.—$10,000. For sale or to let, house and lot; house new, 11 rooms, besides bath and clothes room; lot 100x300. Terms easy. Inquire of H. S. EDGAR, with Robert Mead, No. 93 Wall-st., or at the station, Westfield.

ATTRACTIVE, HEALTHFUL, VERY accessible country seat, cheap, with or without furniture. Immediate possession. Elegant span of horses, pony, carriages, &c. DELANO T. SMITH, 156 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avs.—For sale—elegant residence, beautifully furnished; lot 200 feet, with large stable; also, on 5th-av., Murray Hill, extra large beautiful house; bargains.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NINETEENTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—First-class four-story high-stoop brownstone house for sale low; furniture and possession if desired: others in 20th, 21st, 22d and 24th sts.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SMALL HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR sale, south side of 130th-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av., now occupied by Mr. Gilmore. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

WEST 39TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-AV., FURNished house for sale; superior house and furniture, with immediate possession. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished house for sale, in perfect order, with immediate possession. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE—25 FEET north of 67th-st., on east side of Madison-av.; and one lot 25 feet north of 67th-st., on west side of Madison-av. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE CHOICE LOT IN 125TH-ST., between the two drives, 25x200. Apply to WM. H. DOBBS, No. 128 West 33d-st. No brokers need apply.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TAMMANY HALL.—THE FIVE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 140 East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall, having been thoroughly overhauled, frescoed, papered and painted throughout, is offered to be leased; gas and bells in every room; is well adapted for a respectable boarding house. For permits to see the premises apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866: and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867: hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

T. B. BLEECKER & SCHOOLEY, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, have removed from No. 25 Pine-st. to their new and commodious Auction and Real Estate Rooms, No. 31 Cortlandt-st.

CASH ADVANCED ON CONSIGNMENTS OF GOODS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Real Estate and Merchandise at auction and private sale. Houses and stores rented as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. "HUMPTY DUMPTY."

G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (20th week.) Delightful Marvels, Wonderful Illusions, Ceaseless Fun, Great Skating. G. L. FOX as CLOWN. Matchless Dancing, Offenbach's Music, Gorgeous Scenery, Fairy Tricks.

THE GREAT DANSEUSE Mlle. SANGALLI. Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in their matchless champion Military LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET FIGHT. HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALLED GARDEN CONCERTS. EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

At this beautifully situated and elegant resort, THIS SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 19, AT 8, GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, BY THE UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA OF FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS, AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.

CONDUCTOR ... THEODORE THOMAS.

ADMISSION 25c.

EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY, GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,

14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.

EUGENE'S AFRICAN BALLET TROUPE. LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.

Joe Emmett, the great Western Dutchman; Unsworth, Eph Horn, Nelse Seymour.

Dan Bryant as Capt. Jinks. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Bryants' Minstrels the great family resort.

BOWERY THEATRE.

New Burlesque of the SIEGE OF TROY, OR LA BOWERY HELENE. Screaming Pantomime of LA STATUE BLANCHE. Twenty singers; dancers and acrobats.

ANOTHER NEW NUMBER OF NICK-NAX just out! Funnier than ever. Price 10 cents.

MEETINGS.

THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY of New-York and vicinity will meet at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 31 Liberty st., MONDAY, July 20, at 2 P. M. By order of the Master Masons' Association.

J. T. CONOVER, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks a space four feet wide in Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

2. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, with branches in Avenue A and in Fifty-eighth-street.

3. For paving with trap block Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.

4. For building sewers in Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with branches in Fifth-avenue.

5. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks a space four feet wide in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the Harlem River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.

2. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, and First-avenue and the East River; also, both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; also, both sides of Avenue A and the east side of First-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to a point half way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

3. Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on the west side of Eleventh-avenue.

4. Both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also the south side of Sixty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third streets.

5. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the Harlem River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 11, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept. WILLIAM A. COBB, President.

H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums, due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred a resolution proposing to widen Broadway, from Seventeenth to Nineteenth-street, on the east side, to the width of the proposed Boulevard at Eighty-ninth-street, of which the widened street will be a continuation southerly, will meet in the Chamber of the Board in the City Hall on TUESDAY, twenty-first instant, at twelve o'clock, noon. Owners and occupants of property on the line of the proposed improvement, and all persons interested, are hereby notified to be present at the above time and place.

THOMAS CONNOR, JOHN MOORE, EUGENE WARD, JOHN HARDY, JAMES E. COULTER, Special Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board in the City Hall on MONDAY next, the twentieth instant, at twelve o'clock, noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of the wood in piers, under water, and also all parties interested in dock building, owners and lessees of piers, &c., are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.

THOMAS CONNOR, GEORGE McGRATH, MICHAEL NORTON, Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF the will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 23, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 52 feet 3 inches on Thames-st. by 32 feet 2¼ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.

BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, N. Y.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:

SECTION I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

SECTION II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones,) which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT—GOOD NEWS FOR all.—Never-failing.—Mrs. S. VAN HORN, from Europe, greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; she tells past, present and future; has that great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; shows likeness, and tells his name; lucky numbers; fee 50c. to $1: gents not admitted. 40 3d-av., below 11th-st.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

States, in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice-President. It is clear that this should be fixed by the Constitution, and not left to repealable enactments of doubtful constitutionality.

It occurs to me that, in the event of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, disability or removal of both the President and Vice-President, the duties of the office should devolve upon an officer of the Executive Department of the Government, rather than upon one connected with either of the Legislative or Judicial Departments. The objections to designating either the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, especially in the event of a vacancy produced by removal, are so obvious and so unreasonable that they need not be stated in detail. It is enough to state that they are both interested in producing a vacancy, and, according to the provisions of the Constitution, are members of the tribunal by whose decree a vacancy may be produced. Under such circumstances the impropriety of designating either of these officers to succeed the President so removed is palpable. The framers of the Constitution, when they referred to Congress the settlement of the succession to the office of President in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both the President and Vice-President, did not, in my opinion, contemplate the designation of any other than the officer of the Executive Department, on whom, in such a contingency, the powers and duties of the President should devolve. Until recently the contingency has been remote; and serious attention has not been called to the manifest incongruity between the provision of the Constitution on this subject, and the act of Congress of 1792. Having, however, been brought almost face to face with this important question, it seems an eminently proper time for us to make the legislation conform to the language, intent, and theory of the Constitution, and thus place the Executive Department beyond the reach of usurpation, and remove from the Legislative and Judicial Department, every temptation to combine, for the absorption of all the power of Government. It has occurred to me, that in the event of such a vacancy, the duties of the President would devolve most appropriately upon some one of the heads of the several Executive Departments, and under this conviction, I present for your consideration, an amendment to the Constitution on this subject, with the recommendation that it be submitted to the people for their action. Experience seems to have established the necessity of an amendment of that clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of Senators to Congress by the Legislatures of the several States. It would be more consistent with the genius of our form of government if the Senators were chosen directly by the people of the several States. The objection to the election of Senators by the Legislatures are so palpable that I deem it unnecessary to do more than submit the proposition for such an amendment with the recommendation that it be referred to the people for their judgment. It is strongly impressed on my mind that the tenure of office by the Judiciary of the United States during good behavior or for life, is incompatible with the spirit of Republican Government, and in this opinion I am fully sustained by the evidences of popular judgment on this subject in the different States of the Union. I therefore deem it my duty to recommend an amendment to the Constitution, by which the terms of the Judicial officers would be limited to a period of years, and I hereby present it in the hope Congress will submit it to the people for their decision.

The foregoing views have long been entertained by me. In 1845, in the House of Representatives, and afterward, in 1860, in the Senate of the United States, I submitted substantially the same propositions as those to which the attention of Congress is herein invited. Time, observation and experience have confirmed these convictions, and as a matter of public duty, and with a deep sense of my constitutional obligation to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as I deem necessary and expedient, I submit the accompanying propositions, and urge their adoption and submission to the judgment of the people.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1868.

Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States:

Whereas, The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides for amendments thereto, in the manner following, viz.: "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution. That hereafter the President and Vice-President of the United States shall be chosen for the term of six years, by the people of the respective States, in the manner following:

Each State shall be divided by the Legislature thereof in districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States. The said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain as nearly as may be an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and to be laid off for the first time immediately after the ratification of this amendment. That on the first Thursday in August, 18—, and on the same day every sixth year thereafter, the citizens of each State who possess the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall meet within their respective districts and vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States, and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice-President in each district, shall be holden to have received one vote, which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor of the State to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, and to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year 18—, and on the same day on every sixth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday in the month of December then next ensuing, between the persons having the two highest numbers for the office of President; which second election shall be conducted, the result certified and the votes counted in the same manner as in the first; and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest and an equal number of votes at the second election, then the person who shall have received the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be President. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President at the first election shall be Vice-President, if such number shall be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; and if no person have such majority, then a second election shall take place between the persons having the two highest numbers on the same day that the second election is held for President, and the person having the highest number of the votes for Vice-President shall be Vice-President; but if there should happen to be an equality of the votes between the persons so voted for at the second election, then the person having the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be Vice-President. But when a second election shall be necessary in the case of Vice-President and not necessary in the case of President, then the Senate shall choose a Vice-President from the persons having the two highest numbers in the first election, as is now prescribed in the Constitution; provided, that after the ratification of this amendment to the Constitution, the President and Vice-President shall hold their offices respectively for the term of six years, and that no President or Vice-President shall be eligible for reëlection to a second term.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That article two, section one, paragraph six, of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, the powers and duties of said office shall devolve on the Secretary of State for the time being; and after this officer, in case of vacancy in that or in other departments, and in the order in which they are named, on the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Secretary of War, on the Secretary of the Navy, on the Secretary of the Interior, on the Postmaster-General and on the Attorney-General; and such officer on whom the powers and duties of the President shall devolve in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall then act as President until the disability shall be removed, or a President shall be elected as is or may be provided for by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved,* That article one, section three, be amended so as to read as follows:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the persons qualified to vote for the members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved,* That article three, section four, be amended to read as follows:

ART. 3, SEC. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress from time to time may ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during the term of twelve years, and shall, at stated times receive for further services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelve months after the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of judges, as near as may be practicable, into three classes. The seats of the judges of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the fourth year from such classification; of the second class, at the expiration of the eighth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the twelfth year; so that one-third may be chosen every four years thereafter.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.

Another Warm Day—Additional Cases of Sun-stroke.

The copious showers of rain that an overanxious public were led to hope for on Friday night failed to make their appearance, and yesterday morning gave early promise of another hot day. The promise was well kept. Some even went so far as to say that it was equal to the terrible days of the "heated term." But the thermometer did not bear out this high encomium. It doubtless would have taken rank among the hottest of the season had it not been for a breeze which was more or less active throughout the day, and in the afternoon especially was quite refreshing. It may have been the initial day of "heated term No. 2," and if so, it bids fair to rival its predecessor. It has been so long since we have had any rain that the City has become like an oven, and a cool and comfortable day can hardly be reckoned among the possibilities, until our pavements shall undergo the cooling process of at least one day's rain. How long it will be before we are blessed with such a day it would not be safe to conjecture; but the lively motion of the atmospheric currents during the last forty-eight hours would seem to indicate that it cannot be far off. The fatal effects of the late hot spell continue to be recorded in the reports from the Morgue and the hospitals. Below will be found the additional deaths that occurred yesterday:

HENRY SCHWARZENBERG, German, No. 645 Eleventh avenue.

JOHN AGNEW, No. 42 Pine-street.

Man at No. 599 West Forty-fifth-street.

The following persons were prostrated during yesterday:

JOHN CONCANNON, of No. 32 Spring-street, prostrated in Mulberry-street and taken home.

CATHARINE WEST, aged 33, was found on the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ALBERTINA LUMBERT, aged 43, of No. 112 Mulberry-street, was overcome by the heat in her own room.

PHILIP GILLEN, aged 58, was picked up on the corner of Greenwich and Duane streets, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN EXTIEN, of No. 455 Eleventh-avenue, was prostrated on the corner of Vesey and West streets, and taken to the New-York Hospital.

An unknown man was picked up in Washington-street, near Canal-street, in an insensible condition, and was sent to the United States Hospital.

GEO. KENNEDY, of No. 525 Greenwich-street, was prostrated in Bleecker-street, near Broadway, and sent home.

JAMES M. CORMACK, of No. 82 Mulberry-street, was prostrated in the City Hall Park and sent home.

JOSEPH B. MANECILIA, of No. 237 East Thirty-sixth-street, was overcome by the heat on the corner of Broome-street and the Bowery.

LOUIS BENTZ, residence unknown, was found on the corner of Clinton and Delancey streets, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown woman was picked up in front of No. 15 Elizabeth-street and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN WALLACE was prostrated on the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FREDERICK ROZY, of No. 190 Second-street, was prostrated in Second-avenue, and removed to Bellevue Hospital,

JOHN ANDUHAN, of No. 367 East Tenth-street, was overcome by the heat in Seventeenth-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL REAL, of No. 36 Oliver-street, was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an exhausted condition.

JAMES DEVLIN, of No. 501 West Twenty-sixth-street, was prostrated in Forty-fifth street, and sent home.

JAMES BAINES, of Hew-Haven, was prostrated in Grand-street, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. JOHN T. TOAL, the efficient Clerk of the Coroners, has prepared the following authentic tabular statement of the number of deaths resulting from *coup de soleil* during the week ending yesterday:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Accidents and Ordinary Cases	Coup de Soleil.	Total each Day.
Sunday, 12th...	1	—	3	3	1	4
Monday, 13th..	6	2	2	4	6	10
Tuesday, 14th..	45	8	8	8	53	61
W'dn'sday, 15th	42	7	5	7	47	54
Thursday, 16th,	59	8	4	9	62	71
Friday, 17th...	29	3	4	6	30	36
Saturday, 18th.	6	—	4	6	4	10
Total.......	188	28	30	43	203	246

The Central Park.

Notwithstanding the good order generally prevalent during Sunday on the Continent of Europe, where public amusements are allowed, and in spite of the fact that the London Sunday has grown far more orderly since afternoon music has existed in the several parks of that city, the sentiment of a large class in this country is still in favor of the observance of the Sabbath as instituted by the Puritans. Sunday music, therefore, blending its charms with the lights and shadows of the beautiful Park, rhyming with the fountains and floating its echoes over gleaming ripples to the swans, is a profanity to these well-meaning persons, and the public authorities bow to their will. The music-loving worker of the week, turns therefore on Sunday from the glories of the Park and finds solace in the melodies of a beer garden. He is privileged to hear Park music on Saturday, but this would necessitate a cessation from labor, and prove a serious detriment to his purse. Only those, therefore, of comparatively easy circumstances, can afford the luxury that the Central Park Commissioners weekly bestow upon the public. The visitor may revel in a scene of Arcadian beauty, may gaze on tranquil sheep and shepherds, or turn his steps to fairy lakes. He looks back on the city as a distant memory, recalled only by a far-off house, peeping through the clustering foliage.

On entering the Park, he is struck by the numerous signboards pointing the way "out," but finds some indicating the way "in." He is puzzled by labyrinthine walks, and has no means of knowing, except by inquiring the pathway to the Mall, to the music, to the several lakes, or to any other spot he may desire. He meets Policemen in homely gray, and thinks how much better they would dot the landscape, and contrast with the universal green if their uniforms were crimson or violet. Beauty is a study at the Park, and this point should be considered. The red-breeched imitation of a Zouave who leads the camel is quite a feature, to the distant eye, of every scene he graces. Beauty should be further studied in the plainly-painted boats. They might flash before the vision like golden orioles. At least, their awnings might be crimson or lilac-hued, as on the Bosphorus. Dirty white is the only wear.

The lively overture to "Stradella" opened the music yesterday, followed by a delicious "Ave Marie," to which the swans on the lake stilled their sweep and floated motionless. Marches stirred the blood, polkas and galops awakened the feet irresistibly, and the joyous quadrilles banished every memory of care. Well-dressed people promenaded, listened under shady tents, or reclined upon the sward. Laughing children chased each other from tree to tree. After the furnace of heat lately passed the soft breeze awoke all to unusual pleasure. Contrasts of costume are not as usual with us as abroad, and the idlers of the moment could only be judged by the countenance. It was the Hebrew Sabbath, and frequent among them was the Oriental profile of the Jew, whom one always wishes to see robed in the graceful drapery of the East. The clerk wanders in his best, and eyes the ladies, followed by the young mechanic, less daring in his outfit. Lovers strolled, doubly steeped in the beauties of the scene, and young maidens, of unsophisticated aspect, drank their fill of the innocuous surroundings. It was a sunny day,—sunny to the eye, to the heart, and sunny to the memory.

The Excursion Disaster.

Coroner FLYNN commenced an inquest yesterday at the Thirty-second Precinct Police Station, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, over the body of Officer HENRY CORBETT, who was drowned on Monday while endeavoring to rescue a young girl who fell from the excursion steamer *Seth Low*. The testimony of Officers GEORGE W. WOOD and JOHN W. ECKERSLY was taken. They stated that the deceased had been drowned while rescuing Miss BELL. As the Police allege that they can prove culpable negligence on the part of the officers of the *Seth Low*, the case will be resumed at the Eighth Ward Station House on Monday. Officer CORBETT was 38 years of age and a native of the Isle of Man. In the case of Miss BELL, the inquest was held at the Morgue, and JOHN TENNER, of Fifty-first-street, near Second-avenue, testified that he attended the excursion of the American Protestant Encampment No. 1, and went on board the steamer *Seth Low*, accompanied by two barges. The excursion party proceeded to Dudley's Grove, on the Hudson, and while returning to the City, and off Carmansville, those passengers wishing to land there were conveyed from the barges to the dock by the steamer. Considerable confusion ensued at the time in consequence of Officer CORBETT falling overboard. Several persons ran to the side, and the rails giving way, JANE BELL and others were precipitated into the water. ANNE REID, of No. 236 Tenth-avenue, corroborated Mr. TENNER's testimony. When the investigation is resumed the Coroner hopes to gain a clearer idea of the accident than these two different statements give. Miss BELL was in her 14th year, and a native of New-York.

Tenement Houses.

It appears from the report of the Sanitary Police that there are in this city 15,369 tenement houses, containing a population of 500,000 persons. Most of these houses afford to each person only fifteen feet of ground area and 317 cubic feet of air space. This is the average, but there are many exceptions where the crowding far exceeds this. When it is remembered that each individual requires at least 1,000 feet of air space to enable his system to perform its functions properly, the amount of suffering endured by our tenement house population may be easily imagined. In the sleeping rooms of many of these houses there are not more than 89 cubic feet of air space. From the report of the Sanitary Police, we further learn that out of 15,000 tenement houses in this City, there are only 2,500 that are so constructed as to allow their occupants the requsite quantity of air. In the majority of them no attempt is made at ventilation, although by a simple system of downward ventilation most of these houses might be rendered comfortable and the air comparatively salubrious. The effect of this want of ventilation is shown in the large number of deaths from pulmonary complaints which occur in these houses. Surely the Board of Health would do well to direct its attention more particularly to this subject. Tenement houses in large cities are necessary evils, and cannot be done away with, but the owners might, at least, see that some effective system of ventilation is introduced into them. The frightful sufferings of a family of half a dozen people crowded, during the present heated term, into a room insufficient in size for half that number, may be more easily imagined than described. A residence in such houses not only debilitates the system and renders it liable to the attacks of disease, but is undoubtedly the cause of much of the intemperance and immorality so prevalent in this Metropolis.

Salt Water Swimming Bath.

A Brooklyn alderman claimed, in a sarcastic manner, some time ago, that the Metropolitan Board of Health intended to erect a steam engine in the midst of the shanty aristocracy of the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, for the purpose of pumping out New-York Bay. At that very time Mr. BUCKLEY T. BENTON was perfecting his plans for pumping salt water from the East River to the neighborhood of the City Hall for bathing purposes, and now we have the plan completed, executed, and the Salt Water Swimming Bath is an accomplished fact, and is open to the public. This bath is in the building familiarly known as the Park Theatre, and originally the Aquarial Garden. The proprietor is Mr. BENTON, the gentleman already alluded to. The water for the bath is pumped from the East River by a patent steam pump placed in Mr. BENTON's pipe manufactory in Adams, near John-street, and has a capacity for raising at the rate of 760 gallons per minute. The water is forced into tanks. On Adams near Concord-street there is an air chamber, and receiving reservoir having a capacity for holding 3,000 gallons. The swimming bath is 70 feet long and 40 feet wide; at one end it has a depth of 3 feet and gradually deepens till it reaches 7 feet. The water with which this bath is supplied falls a distance of 26 feet, and reaches the bath by the sides flowing in like cascades, and in the centre like fountains. In addition to this great bath there are private baths and rooms in which the patrons of the institution can be accommodated with either salt or fresh water, cold or warm. There is a ladies' department which is approached by an entrance on Adams-street leading to a reception room neatly furnished. The bath-rooms are all carpeted and provided with combs, brushes, towels, soap, all that is necessary to make them complete. Then there are dressing-rooms, where the toilet may be completed with the aid of servants, or attendants connected with the institution. In addition to these there are dressing rooms for the ladies, using the great swimming bath. The gentlemen's department is also comfortably fitted up, every private bath-room being well provided with all appropriate paraphernalia. The entrance for gentlemen is at No. 367 Fulton-street, in the Park Theatre building, where also is a barber's shop. So that the character of the establishment may have no reproach cast upon it, the hours for ladies and gentlemen have been arranged judiciously. In the morning, from 5 to 10 o'clock, gentlemen will be admitted; from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. ladies will be admitted, and then from 2 P. M. until 10 P. M. gentlemen only will be admitted. The gas fixtures and ornamentation of the building throughout are of the first order. The locating of this bath in so central a position in the City of Brooklyn is a transaction for which its citizens should and will be grateful. Mr. BENTON in expending the sum of $40,000 on this enterprise, has exhibited great wisdom, as well as public spirit, and he will not have to live long to see that his bread thus "cast on the waters" shall return to him, not only in ample profits upon the capital invested, but also in the praises of his fellow citizens.

Base Ball—Another Grand Match in Brooklyn—Yale College Nine vs. Atlantics.

The visiting party of College students who are on a base-ball tour, preparing themselves for their grand trial of skill with the Harvard Nine, in Worcester, on Friday, met the noted Atlantics yesterday on their grounds at Brooklyn, the meeting attracting the largest gathering of spectators seen at a ball match in this vicinity this season. The Collegians, at 1 P. M., were visited by the Atlantics at the Astor House, and taken in a stage to the grounds, when play was commenced at 3:30 P. M., the Atlantics going to the bat. In the early part of the contest the Atlantics took a decided lead, the totals standing at 22 to 3 at the close of the third inning, but in the last six innings they played rather carelessly, while, on the other hand, the Yales improved in their play, the Atlantics adding but 18 runs to their score to the Yale's 13. Finally, the Brooklyn players won by a score of 40 to 16. The game was marked by excellent order and good feeling, and though not up to the mark of other games the two Clubs have played this season, it was nevertheless an interesting match. We append the score:

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	B.	YALE.	O.	R.	B.
Pearce, s. s.	3	6	6	Shattuck, 1st b.	4	1	2
Smith, 2d b.	2	6	7	Lewis, r. f.	3	2	3
Start, 1st b.	2	6	5	Condit, l. f.	4	2	1
Chapman, l. f.	1	6	6	Cleveland, 3d b.	3	1	1
Crane, c. f.	2	5	4	Hooker, p.	3	2	2
Mills, c.	3	4	5	McCutcheon, s.s.	3	2	4
Ferguson, 3d b.	5	1	3	McClintock, c. f.	2	3	3
McDonald, r. f.	3	4	4	Deming, c.	3	2	3
Zettlein, p.	6	2	[illegible]	Selden, 2d b.	2	1	3
Totals	27	40	4[illegible]	Totals	27	16	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Atlantic	6	8	8	2	2	2	6	6	0—40
Yale	3	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	5—16

UMPIRE—Mr. Pike, of the Mutual Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Monk and Wood.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and forty-five minutes.
FLY-CATCHES—Atlantic, 11; Yale, 11.

On Monday the Yale Nine will play the noted Star Nine, on the Capitoline Ground, which is the most popular locality for the lady patrons of the game, and an exciting game is anticipated. On Tuesday they will face MARTIN's pitching for the first time, in the Eckford Nine, and it remains to be seen whether they will be able to punish it as they did ZETTLEIN's yesterday.

Pardoned by the President.

United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday received a warrant from President JOHNSON, pardoning JOHN H. TRAPP, formerly a lawyer in this City, who, in May, 1867, was convicted of defrauding the Government by means of false pension and bounty papers, and sentenced to serve a term of five years in the Sing Sing State Prison. The following is a *verbatim* copy of the pardon document:

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America; to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, At the May Term, 1867, of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York, one JOHN H. TRAPP was convicted of defrauding the Government, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment; and

Whereas, I am assured that his previous good character, ill health, first offence, deep penitence, and having a wife and four small children depending upon him for support, render him a proper object for Executive clemency; and

Whereas, He has already endured near eighteen months' imprisonment, and his pardon has been recommended by the United States District-Attorney, who prosecuted him; Hon. JOHN W. CHANLER, M. C.; JOHN FOX, M. C.; Mayor HOFFMAN, several of the New-York State Senators, the Sheriff and Comptroller of New-York City, and many other respectable citizens.

Now, therefore, Be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, have granted and do hereby grant unto him, the said JOHN H. TRAPP, a full and unconditional pardon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The warrant was forwarded to the Sing Sing officials last evening, and it is probable that the culprit has been released.

Fatal Railroad Accidents.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the body of MINA LEMPSET, aged 35 and a native of Germany, who died in consequence of injuries accidentally received by being run over on the 28th ult. by car No. 41 of the Second-avenue line. It appears that deceased was a washerwoman, and was taking a basket of clothes home to a customer. She stepped on the front platform and remained there to watch her basket, neglecting to obey the conductor's order to go inside. As the car reached Fifty-first-street the driver's bell sounded, and as the car crossed the street he was about applying the brake, but hearing a second bell, he supposed the passenger had alighted, so started on again, only to find that the deceased was under his car. The supposition is that the woman pulled the bell herself and at the second bell stepped off the car backward and was thrown beneath the wheels. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The same Coroner held another inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of FRANCIS SMITH, aged 40, and a native of Ireland, who was run over by dummy engine car No. 6, of the Second-avenue line, on the 29th ult. It appears that the deceased, who lived at No. 126 Greene-street, on the day of the accident signaled the car to stop at the corner of Eightieth-street, which was done for another passenger, but the train started again before deceased could get on. He caught hold of the railing of the car next the dummy, and was thrown to the ground and under the cars. The Conductor testified that deceased was evidently under the influence of liquor at the time. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

A Sun-stroke Case Alleged to be a Homicide.

During Friday afternoon Capt. JOHN DICKSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, was informed that a carman named JAS. CONNOR, residing at No. 607 Washington-street, had been found dead in his stable at No. 6 Dominick-street. An officer saw the remains removed to the residence of the deceased, and as death was believed to be the result of *coup de soleil*, the case was so reported to Coroner ROLLINS, who yesterday proceeded to hold an inquest. In the course of his investigations the Coroner discovered that on the day of his death CONNOR had been fighting with a man named JOHN PLUNKETT, who had knocked down his opponent in the course of the struggle, CONNOR dying in a few minutes. As Dr. JOHN BEACH discovered several bruises and other marks of probable violence, it was determined to hold a *post-mortem* examination, and the inquest was postponed until to-morrow. It appears that as soon as PLUNKETT ascertained the result of CONNOR's injuries he absconded, and has not yet been arrested.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., by order of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, the trial of a new second-class steam fire engine took place at the foot of Eighteenth-street, East River. The test was to run twelve hours at a water pressure of not less than one hundred pounds. The engine was started at 7:30 o'clock A. M. and stopped at 8:30 o'clock P. M., stopping but once during that time, for the purpose of drawing the fires. The engine worked easily and steadily without any apparent vibration, and, at the end of the time specified, the manufacturers were ready to run the engine twelve or twenty-four hours longer, if desired to do so. Steamers have often worked at a fire two or three days, and frequently longer, but that is not as severe a test as the above, for the reasons that the engine is often stopped for the purpose of drawing the fire, changing location, &c., and if ever worked at such a high degree of pressure, it would be difficult for the men to hold a pipe on a ladder.

THE LATE OFFICER CORBETT.—The Police Commissioners desire to call the especial attention of the public to the heroic death of Officer HENRY CORBETT, whose funeral takes place to-day at Carmansville. He lost his life in attempting to rescue a girl that had fallen overboard from a barge in the North River. He leaves a wife and five small children. It is believed that many will be glad to testify their admiration of this act of heroism and sympathy with the bereaved family by responding to the appeal of the Commissioners for aid. We are certain the New-York public will not let such a meritorious act pass unnoticed, or the children of a father suffer who lost his life in trying to save that of a strange child. Contributions forwarded to Commissioner BRENNAN, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, will be duly acknowledged.

A SINGULAR CASE OF LARCENY.—WM. THOMPSON is a watchmaker and jeweller in the town of Dover, Delaware, and he was recently intrusted with a handsome gold watch, valued at $200, for the purpose of repair. Instead of doing as was expected of him, he ran down to Philadelphia, as is alleged, and pawning the watch for $50, came on to New-York, where he endeavored to dispose of the ticket to Mr. McDUFF, who keeps a loan office in Bleecker-street. The ticket was duly forwarded to Philadelphia by the purchaser by express, but as it had been meanwhile discovered that the watch had been stolen, the messenger was arrested, but subsequently released. As the description of the man who pawned the watch corresponded to that of THOMPSON, the Police were notified, and Detective DUSENBERY arrested him. The accused is now under lock and key at Police headquarters.

JUVENILE THIEF.—JAMES REARDON, *alias* Richardson, aged 16, was arrested yesterday for larceny. It appears that the prisoner stole a firkin of butter from the wagon of JOHN LAIRD, of No. 301 Bleecker-street, and, throwing it on a cart, drove off with his plunder. The despoiled wagon was standing on the corner of Greenwich and Clarkson streets, and the theft was witnessed by W. A. PARSALL, who gave a description of the thief to Detectives TILLEY and McGIVNEY, of the Third Ward, and they succeeded in arresting REARDON. The boy was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, during the day, and remanded for trial. The Police are searching for the prisoner's accomplice.

MINOR LARCENIES.—DAVID RUSSELL, a boy, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, and accused of the larceny of $53 from JOHN C. STARK, and he was held for trial....CLARENCE KING, of No. 128 Chambers-street, had FREDERICK RILEY arrested because he had stolen two pieces of cloth, the property of JOHN H. UHL. The prisoner was held for trial....JOHN DONOHUE was accused of stealing a pair of horses from GEORGE W. SHERMAN. As the prisoner was found in possession of the property he was held for trial.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. W. R. MARSHALL, of Minnesota, and Hon. J. L. GRAHAM, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. B. Steedman, of Ohio; Gen. D. FRAZAR, of Boston, and Gen. W. G. Ely, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is at the Union-place Hotel. Gen. Nelson A. Wilis, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—DANIEL EGAN, aged 52, a native of Ireland, and recently employed as a fireman in the new County Court House, died in the New-York Hospital yesterday morning from injuries sustained on Tuesday last by his being caught in the fly-wheels of the engine used in the building. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—JACOB PINTTOS, of No. 115 Division-street, caused the arrest of HERMAN and JULIUS GROSS on a charge of stealing a silver watch from his residence and knocking down his wife because she attempted to arrest them. The prisoners were boarders with the complainant, and they state that the trouble arises from a disputed board bill. They were remanded for examination.

THE HOWARD MISSION.—The Little Wanderers will gather at the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, for Sabbath School purposes, this afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock. In the evening, Mr. ARNOLD and a company of the little ones will sing at Leffert's Park, Brooklyn. The singing of these children never fails to please those who hear it.

A NEW READING-ROOM.—The Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association has opened a fine reading-room at No. 176 Spring-street, where files of the daily and weekly, City and country journals are kept continually for public reference. An invitation is given to citizens generally to make free use of the rooms at all times.

GEN. GRANT.—Mr. COGSWELL's painting of Gen. GRANT and family has just been engraved in an admirable manner. The likenesses are excellent, particularly that of Gen. GRANT, and the attitudes and grouping of the family party are pleasing and free from affectation.

FOUND DROWNED.—The naked body of an unknown boy was recovered yesterday from the East River, at the foot of East Fifty-sixth-street. The remains were sent to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

MINOR ITEMS.—JOHN BOOS, aged 9 years, of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, was drowned while bathing in the Harlem River near the Railroad bridge. The body was subsequently recovered....RYER LATHROP, insane, was found in the Fifteenth Ward by the Police, and handed over to the care of the Commissioners of Charities....DENNIS S. CALAHAN, of No. 58 Greenwich-avenue, a boy, fell from a tree near his residence, and was severely injured....JOHN CANEL, laborer, was injured on the back while at work in a sewer in Eighty-sixth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. JAMES J. HAWKINS, aged 7, 121 of West Tenth-street, was seriously injured by a cake of ice falling on his head as he was playing on the steps of an ice cart....CATHARINE MURRAY quarrelled with MARY and CATHARINE FAGAN at No. 90 James-street and struck both of them on the head with an axe. She was arrested....A female infant, aged 4 weeks, was found in Beaver-street, and handed over to the Police....A fire occurred in the office of the American Veneer Company, at No. 172 Centre-street, caused by a defective flue, and the flames occasioned a damage of $100....An altercation occurred yesterday afternoon in the jewelry store of C. JACKELE, No. 323 Hudson-street, between the proprietor and CHAS. CHIVELLIER, when the former was severely wounded in the head by a chisel. The assailant escaped.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE AT GREENPOINT.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, a fire occurred in the naval stores yard at Greenpoint, in which there were over four hundred barrels of resin. The highly combustible character of the material made its destruction inevitable, and in a few minutes this was accomplished. The flames spread also to the adjoining stave-yard—VANDERLIP's—but, thanks to the timely and indefatigable efforts of the Metropolitan Fire Department steamer *John Fuller*, the conflagration was subdued before the stock of staves had been materially injured. The losses and insurances cannot be stated at this writing.

A DERNIER RESORT.—Mrs. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, the wife of HENRY BLACKWELL, took a dislike to the domestic in the bosom of her family and told her husband that either she (Mrs. BLACKWELL) or the servant girl must leave. The servant girl, it appears, rather preferred to remain in what she regarded a comfortable situation, and Mrs. BLACKWELL left, as she said she would. Yesterday she brought her husband before Justice DELMAR on a charge of abandoning her, and HENRY was held to answer in the sum of $500 bail.

EXPULSION OF AN ILL-BEHAVED HOUSE INSPECTOR.—MICHAEL McGIVNEY, the Inspector of Buildings, who some time ago was put on trial before the Trustees of the Fire Department, for endeavoring to levy black mail, was expelled from his office on Friday night by a vote of twenty-two against ten.

A FATAL LEAP.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night a harness-maker named GRUMECK, employed at the store No. 46 South Seventh-street, jumped off the pier foot of South Ninth-street, E. D., for the purpose of taking a bath, and striking head foremost upon the shallow bottom, broke his neck and died instantly. Body recovered.

AN INCORRIGIBLE FEMALE.—Yesterday MARY MCCOLLOUGH, while under excitement caused by being slightly intoxicated, and being pursued by Officer MEAGHER, of the Forty-second Precinct, jumped over several fences, and then fell from a shed, severely damaging her limbs. She was taken to the hospital and properly cared for.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—The corner-stone of the new Church of St. Vincent de Paul, (Rev. DAVID MULLANE,) North Sixth-street, E. D., will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, this (Sunday) afternoon. On Wednesday afternoon next the corner-stone of the First Reformed Church, (Dr. D. S. PORTER,) Bedford-avenue, E. D., will be laid.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—MICHAEL FOLEY, 13 years of age, was run over yesterday morning in First-street by a car on the Green Point line. On being taken to his home, No. 53 North Eighth-street, E. D., his right foot was found to be terribly crushed. The driver of the car rendered no assistance to his victim.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY AT MYRTLE-AVENUE PARK.—At a late hour on Friday night the restaurant of HENRY MEYERS, Myrtle-avenue Park, was broken into and robbed of knives and forks, valued at $80, and three large baskets of crockery ware.

SNEAK THIEVES SENTENCED.—WM. O'BRIEN and CHARLES RILEY, youthful sneak thieves, were yesterday convicted of tapping the till of the fancy store of Mrs. EMILY KEIFER, No. 5 Fourth-street, E. D., and sentenced to ninety days each in the Penitentiary by Justice VOORHIES.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last evening, an interesting girl of 11 years, named MARY GRAU, whose parents reside at No. 110 Boerum-street, E. D., was instantly killed by falling from the turntable of the Southside Railroad, corner of Bushwick and Montrose avenues, E. D.

PASSION FOR ANALYSIS.—MICHAEL GRIFFIN, yesterday morning, picked up a can of milk in front of a house in Warren-street and was proceeding somewhere with it, when he was stopped. His explanation was that he desired to see if there was water in the milk.

ORDINATION.—A special religious service was held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Jay-street, yesterday forenoon, when Right Rev. JOHN LOUGHLIN, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Brooklyn, ordained as priests Messrs. FARRELLY and O'DONNELL, in presence of a large congregation.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.—Sergt. ROGERS arrested WM. LOCKWOOD yesterday on a charge of selling liquor on the beach at Coney Island without a license. The accused was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FATAL FALL.—CATHARINE SCHNEIDER, a little girl, who fell over a trunk at the residence of Mr. ASHELMAN, in Flatbush avenue, on Friday, and dislocated her spine, died yesterday morning of her injuries.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN LADY.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night an unknown lady, dressed in dark apparel, committed suicide by jumping off a Grand-street ferry-boat.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—WM. RICHARDSON, of Engine Company No. 7, was run over yesterday at the corner of Jay-street and Myrtle-avenue, and had his hip dislocated.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR THE WEEK.—The Police arrests made in Brooklyn during the past week were 427.

CHEAP BREAD.—Some of the Williamsburg bakers have reduced the price of their bread two cents per loaf.

NEW-JERSEY.

BALL AT THE LATOURETTE HOUSE.—A ball was given at the Latourette House, Bergen Point, last evening. Among those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Witthaus, Miss Witthaus, Mrs. Major-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Miss Heintzelman, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler, Miss Schuyler, Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Gunther, Miss Guntner, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Quska, Miss Quska, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. F. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Weeks, Mrs. G. H. Hoppock, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Conklin, Mr. Zabraski, Miss Zabraski, Mrs. and Miss Fartoute, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hurlbut, Mr. and Mrs. Boker. The ball was quite an enjoyable affair and is to be followed by others.

SUN-STRUCK.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man named HERMANN SMITH, a carpenter, residing at West Hoboken, while walking along near the corner of Grove and North Second streets, Jersey City, was overpowered by the heat and dropped insensible to the ground. He received every attention at the hands of the neighbors and Dr. REEVES, and after he had partially recovered, Officer HULL procured a wagon and conveyed him to the hospital....A man employed at the steel works was reported to have dropped dead from the heat, but the Coroner had not been notified last evening.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. JOHN DUGAN, a hatter, residing in Smith-street, Hudson City, was on his way home, and when walking on the long bridge, near the Pavonia Ferry, he was set upon by two ruffians, who, without any cause, beat him in a most unmerciful manner. DUGAN reached home about 3 A. M., and subsequently became insensible from his injuries. The injured man had no money, if that was the motive of the assault; but the probability is that the act was one of mere brutishness.

WARNING TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—On Friday evening last a man entered the house of Mrs. FOANS, in Essex-street, Jersey City, and requested board for himself and friend. He was shown through the house, and his sleeping-room was pointed out to him. Having expressed his satisfaction with everything, he took possession of the room; but a few hours later the landlady was surprised to find a lady's gold watch and pocket-book had disappeared, and with them the gentleman boarder. The matter has been placed in the hands of Detective McWILLIAMS.

ROBBED BY A SERVANT GIRL.—On Thursday last Mrs. R. G. DALEY, of Hudson City, called at Mrs. CAMPBELL's Intelligence Office, in Jersey City, and engaged a female domestic. The young woman being an American of prepossessing appearance, the usual references were not required of her. Yesterday morning when the family arose they discovered that the new help had disappeared together with a pocketbook containing $12 and a number of articles of wearing apparel.

DARING BURGLARIES.—The leather manufactory of G. T. WOODBURY & Co., No. 43 Railroad-avenue, Newark, was entered by burglars Thursday night and robbed of $400 worth of goods....The residence of COURTLANDT PARKER, Esq., at Newark, was entered by burglars on Friday night, but nothing of value was taken away.

FATALITIES.—A brakeman named TIMOTHY LEARY was crushed between two cars yesterday afternoon, at Chatham. He died shortly afterward.... Mr. G. A. MERWIN was found dead, yesterday, on the stoop of his house at Orange. He had been suffering from disease of the heart for some time previously.

RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—A boy named FREDERICK BIERHENALL, aged three years, was run over yesterday afternoon, near the corner of Wayne and Railroad avenues, by a Bergen horse-railroad car. He was conveyed to his home, No. 199 Grove-street, where he now lies slightly injured.

SINGULAR DROWNING CASE.—The body of a man, aged 74, was found floating yesterday in a pond near Newark. The deceased was named DWYER, was a resident of South Orange, and when found drowned had his coat on and a stick firmly held in his hands. An inquest is to be held.

SUN-STROKE.—An unknown man was found in South Seventh-street, near Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and exhibited all the symptoms of having been sun-stricken. He was taken to the Police Station, where medical aid was procured.

PRESENTATION.—Judge RANDOLPH, of Jersey City, presented to Justice QUAIFE, yesterday, a beautiful bound volume of JAMES MONTGOMERY's poems, as a token of the esteem in which he held his brother Justice.

SUN-STROKE IN NEWARK.—There were two deaths in Newark yesterday from sun-stroke—MARY ANNE FLEMMERS, an aged woman, residing at No. 282 Washington-street, and JOSEPH GEE, a printer in DUNCAN's woolen mills.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—A few days since, a farmer, 74 years of age, residing in one of the counties within a day's ride of San Francisco, came to this city on a visit, bringing with him a considerable sum of money. Here he met at an intelligence office, a girl, twenty years of age, and straight way fell in love with her. The acquaintance thus commenced culminated in an offer of marriage by the irrepressible old countryman, the purchase by him of a costly wedding outfit for his beloved, and their marriage at one of our hotels last evening. The bridegroom has children considerably more than twice the age of his bride.—*San Francisco Alta California, June 22.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—11:15 A. M.
Consols open at 94⅞@94¾ for money, and 94¾ for the account.
American Securities open at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenties.........72⅞
Erie Railway Shares.........45⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares.........95

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 18.
United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 76⅝@76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 18—11:15 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens heavy at a slight decline in prices of American descriptions, viz.:
Middling Uplands.........11d.
Middling Orleans.........11¼d.
The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 8d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 30s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.
PROVISIONS—Beef, 103s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 ℔s. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 76s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese has declined to 57s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—11:15 A. M.
Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. Cloverseed, 48s. 6. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar, 26s ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cake, £11 ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—2 P. M.
Consols close at 94⅞@94¾ for money, and 94¾ for the account.
American Securities close at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....72⅞@72⅝
Erie Railway Shares.........45⅞
Illinois Central Shares.........95⅞
Atlantic and Great Western.........36⅞

FRANFORT, Saturday, July 18.
United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 76⅝@76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 18—2 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed heavy at the opening quotations of this morning, viz.:
Middling Uplands.........11d.
Middling Orleans.........11¼d.
The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.
The total shipments of Cotton from Bombay to this port up to the 14th inst., since the last report, have been 17,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 8d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 30s. ℔ bbl. for Western.
PROVISIONS.—Beef, 107s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 ℔s. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 76s. ℔ cwt. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 57s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—2 P. M.
Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ℔ gallon. Clover Seed, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar closed quiet and steady, at 26s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 per ton.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—2 P. M.
Petroleum closed firm, at 52f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White, at Antwerp.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	July 21	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	July 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	July 25	New-York	London.
Iowa	July 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Europe	July 25	New-York	Havre.
Smidt	July 25	New-York	Bremen.
Circassian	July 25	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL, BREMEN AND BRAZIL.

Guiding Star	July 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	July 23	New-York	Havana.
Merrimac	July 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.........5 P. M.
North Mails.........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at.........1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 18—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Miss Rebecca Watron, Miss Van Huren, Mr. Van Husen, Mrs. Ketredae, Mrs. T. Bentley, Miss E. Bentley, Miss B. Strickland, Mrs. G. E. Douglas, Miss Douglas, F. Fanirlico, Yaricello Nicolary, Yercano Reviules, D. F. Lindsay, William F. Elliston, J. A. Bellyse, John B. Cruthers, wife and son, Jas. Stoddart, Ed. M. Aymer and wife, Hugh Callinen, Mr. Freeman, Thomas Henry and son, Joseph Lyons, W. L. Nicholson and son, Mr. Pryor, H. C. Marston, Thos. Holiday, John Townsend, A. Stammard, C. Stammar, Augusto Montealyo, W. H. Spencer, Centiono Orly, Fred Streetey, Paquin Soler, Rev. Michael Guaico, Mrs. Steelo, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Kelly, Mr. Cox, Mr. Thomson, W. T. Clarke and son, Mrs. Alice Gould, Joseph Carr, Mr. Atwood, Pedro Corfs and daughter, Dr. B. S. Rafhad, George Couder, H. C. Vancour, Jr., A. P. M. Vancour, Daniel Simons, Wm. Hitchcock, Wm. Bingham, Jr., Isaac Snively, Chas. B. Singleton, Wm. Ralston, Mrs Glover.

JULY 18—*In steamship Europa, for Glasgow*—Alex. Martin, Julius Danisa, T. J. Woodward, John Sherwood, David Mullin, Mrs. Cath. Murray, Eliz. Irwin, Jas. B. Taylor, Benj. C. Blidgett, Edward B. Story, S. H. Dyer, Mary Conlan, Miss Conlan, Geo. T. Drabble, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Trull, Wm. Robbins, Samuel J. Shaw, Wm Coit, Mrs. E. A. Edwards, Miss E. M. Edwards, Mr. Orden, Geo. R. Walls, Jas. Miller, Wm. McKennie, Oliver Asketell, M. C. Shale, John Green, S. E. Marsh, Jas. Davis, John Donnelly, Matthew Davis, Sarah Davis, P. O. Dowd, John Thompson, P. Keepeil, Miss E. Camoria, Mrs. S. Kemburg, Otto Feder, Mrs. Feder, Miss Feder, Miss Victoria Feder, Miss Matilda Feder, Mr. A. Joss, Jos. E. Hollingsworth, Chas. J. May, John Reedman, Jas. Reedman, J. R. Phillips, James C. Mack, Henry Scott, Mrs. H. Scott, Miss Burrell, Miss Rodgers, Mrs. J. Rodgers, Mrs. Burrell, John Weir, Alex. Maclean, C. G. Bgountrom, Francis Rourke, Miss Rourke, Wm. Pollock, John Patterson, O. C. Morse, Thos. Green, Henry J. Owen, Miss Shanks, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Master Shaw, Miss M. A. Patterson, Henry McKay, Mrs. Burns, Wm. Balcarras, T. H. Shaw, Miss Shaw, John Mackay, Arthur Mackay, T. Perry, and others in the steerage.

JULY 18.—*In steamship France, for Liverpool*—Messrs. N. J. C. Bigelow, David Martin, Mrs. E. J. Blossom, L. A. Hubbard, Hon. Chas. M. Furman, F. O'Connell, A. B. Wilson, Rev. J. M. O'Neill, A. F. Porter, W. Hoffman, T. Henssner, Master Henssner, Thos. Bergen and wife, Jos. Clegg, Mrs. G. H. Johnson and 2 children, Rev. Mr. O'Brien, A. Sherman, Mrs. Egan, Miss Egan, John Doyle, L. D. Rodoemake, Rev. E. P. Wright, Master Wright, Rev. N. S. Burton, A. E. Suffern, Master Suffern, Jos. R. Story, Jas. Davis, Mrs. Willet, Mrs. G. W. Fuller, Thos. Russell, Thos. F. Russell, Jr., Dwight Gay, W. N. Cummings, J. J. Corone, and 153 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 18—*In steamship America, from Bremen*—George Harris, O. K. Krause, Emil Riecke, Ernst von Baeften, Jacob Haas, John H. Blake and family, C. Blake, Agnes Williams, Henry Gassert and family, Carl Been, A. Clarle, E. Marburg, Mrs. Shirle, Mr. Andersen and family, S. Sontann, G. Fay, E. Nixon.

JULY 18—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow*—Jno. McGittigan, Ellen States, Wm. McMenamin, Catherine McMenamin, Wm. C. Martin, Gaven J. Moffatt, James G. Gray, Wm. Miller, Catherine Croe.

In steamship Flag, from Fernandina—C. H. Hust, R. S. Merryman, H. L. Allertson, B. Wardell, Mrs. Walton and 2 children, Mrs. S. J. Temple and 4 children, J. G. Sanborn, J. C. Dawson, A. McCloud, Miss E. Farnum, Wm. Wilson, John Cullun, W. H. Ward II, J. F. Benson, C. T. Cummings, P. A. Williams, F. A. Colt, J. G. Cowpertnwait, J. F. Berdan, Wm. Hastings.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 44 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon sets..... 7 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 24 | Gov. Island. 8 13 | Hell Gate..... 9 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans, Samuel Stevens; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Borussia, (N. G.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Europa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Glaucus, Walgron, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Flag, Baxter, Fernandina, I. K. Roberts; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Wilmington, Spencer, Wilmington, Del., Williams & Guion.

Ship Charlotte, (N. G.,) Gatjen, St. John, N. B., H. Koop & Co.

Barks Brazeleria, (N. G.,) Wessells, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; La Cigueña, Wheeler, Wilmington, N. C., Lawrence, Giles & Co.; B. C. M. S., Howard, Port Adelaide, Australia, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Edith Rose, Fossett, Cape Town and Gaboon, Yates & Porterfield.

Brigs Iris, (Br.,) Pearce, Richibucto, Brett, Son & Co.; Balear, (Br.,) Button, Aux Cayes, H. Becker & Co.; Guesborough, (Br.,) Potter, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Jane Bell, (Br.,) Kelly, Halifax, Morrison & Phillips; San Carlos, Parker, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; Juanita, (Span.,) Pages, Barcelona, Galway & Casado; Anita, (Span.,) Alcina, Barcelona, Galway & Casado.

Schooners Farragut, Clark, Pembroke, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Nellie Treat, Trim, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew & Co.; Jane Emson, Van Cleaf, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Otis, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Delphi, Allen, Boston, Ferguson & Wood; E. A. De Hart, Low, Kingston, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; O. C. Acken, Hobbs, Stamford; Erie, Sprague, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Fred. Brown, Gardner, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson; J. Nortarup, (Br.,) Long, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; W. S. Gesner, Egbert, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; Kalma, Lambert, Boston, Thompson & Hunter.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen July 4, via Southampton 7th, with mdse. and 682 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had light variable winds and fine weather the entire passage. July 13, lat. 48 to 47 50 N., lon. 46 30 W., passed about 15 very large icebergs. 14th, at 7 P. M., passed Cape Race.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow July 3, via Moville 4th, with mdse. and 273 passengers to Henderson Bros. July 12, lat. 49 19, lon. 46 36, passed several icebergs. 17th, passed ship Lizzie Moses, bound W.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool via Queenstown July 5, and Halifax 16th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 8, lat. 50 50, lon. 23 24, passed a steamer, supposed the Russia, bound E. 10th, lat. 49 57, lon. 37 36, passed steamship City of London, bound E. 12th, lat. 48 24 to 48 14, lon. 48 to 49 50, passed a large number of icebergs.

Steamship Monterey, Ryder, Charleston 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. Experienced strong N. E. gales from Cape Hatteras to Cape May.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., 68 hours, with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Fearless, Drew, Marseilles 60 ds., via Boston, with mdse. to W. F. Weld & Co.

Bark Guilia, (Ital.,) Pirandello, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 9, and has had a succession of light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Roades, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar, molasses and 3 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras; had fine weather the entire passage. Sld. in co. with brig Ida L. Ray, for New-York.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Elizabethport, for Aspinwall, via Amboy.

Brig A. J. Raymond, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Melancon, Guadeloupe 21 ds., with molasses to order. July 16, lat. 39 21, lon. 73, during a heavy squall from N. W., lost foretopsail and split maintopmast staysail; otherwise had fine weather; been 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Star, (of Salem,) Gray, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and 5 passengers to Sturges & Co. Had moderate weather and baffling winds the entire passage, and been 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Locke, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast, with 9 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Brig Melrose, (of Boston,) Griggs, Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast and 1 passenger to J. N. Harvey.

Brig Cosmos, Parsons, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Brig Altavala, Thompson, Economy, N. S.

Schr. Windward, (of Stockton, Me.,) Ellis, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Wash. Field & Way. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Jesse Jones, (of St. Kitt's,) Mardenborough, Arecibo, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to Burdett, Everett & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light E. winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Dragon, (of Barbados,) Duncan, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. T. Smith & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Mitchell, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Phinney, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, Pearl, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. M. M. Freeman, Howes, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Southport, Bradley, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Vapor, Johnson, New-Brunswick, for Providence.

Schr. H. Curtis, Richardson, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Charles L. Hulse, Liple, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Charles A. Snow, Hodgden, Elizabethport, for East Weymouth.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, Elizabethport, for Anna Squam.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Clinton Point, for Providence.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, Kein, St. Stephen's, N. B., with lath to G. Boardman.

Schr. Starlight, Blatchford, Calais, with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary, Rodgers, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Sarah Louise, Sweet, Elizabethport, for Malden.
Schr. J. Howard, Dorsee, Elizabethport, for Babylon.
Schr. Geo. S. Lamphear, Williams, George's Banks.
Schr. Maine, Bragdon, Sullivan, for Rondout.
Schr. Flora A. Swaray, Green, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Agenora, Lewis, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Wm. Duren, Lowell, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. James, Dorham, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.
Schr. James Tilden, Davis, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Somes, Heath, Elizabethport, for Charleston.
Schr. Ida, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Helen, Perry, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Ann Carlett, Wesley, Rondout, for Beverly.
Schr. Ann Flower, White, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.
Schr. Edwin, Tuttle, Bridgeport.
Schr. T. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Convoy, French, Rockland.
Schr. Robert Myhan, Doane, Gloucester.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, Hartford.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Flight, Crowell, Hallowell, for Newark.
Schr. Bengal, Stetson, Rockland.
Schr. Niantic, Jerome, George's Bank.
Schr. Oregon, Scott, Rockland.
Schr. War Steed, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Geo. H. Davis, Dewart, Stony Brook, Conn.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, Fall River.
Schr. Texas, Champlin, Providence.
Schr. Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Dighton.
Schr. Jona. Kendall, Bridgeport.
Schr. Olive Avery, Wilson, Rockland.
Schr. Cornelia, Burbar, Fall River.
Schr. Josephine, Hall, Bridgeport.
Schr. Artist, Forester, New-Bedford.
Schr. Roanoke, Manaman, Conasset Narrows.
Schr. T. H. Seymour, Burgess, Providence.
WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Boston and France, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Borussia, for Hamburg; George Washington and Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans; Thames and Cleopatra, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Empire, for Alexandria; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 18—Arr. steamers Tarifa, from Liverpool for New-York; Ashland, from New-York.
Also arr. bark Young Turk, from Meritomi.
CHARLESTON, July 18—Sld. steamship Charleston, for New-York.
Arr. brig Milliken, from Boston; schr. T. M. Waller, from Key West.
FORTRESS MONROE, July 18—Arr. schrs. Geo. H. Mills, from New-York; Mary Jane, from Pensacola for Boston.
Passed up—Bark Alma, from New-York for Richmond.
SAVANNAH, July 18—Arr. steamship Gen. Barnes.
Sld. steamships Thames and San Jacinto, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.
Cld. steamship Jas. A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

C. M. Re[illegible], brig, from New-York, strg. S., July 15, lat. [illegible], lon. 72.[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Arecibo, P. R., July 1, brig Fanny Butler, ldg. for Baltimore.
At Barbados, June 29, brigs Ida Fay, for New-York, ldg.; Scotland, for Porto Rico, to sail next day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

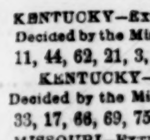
SOUTHAMPTON, July 13.—The steamship Cimbria, from New-York July 7, arrived at this port at 7:30 P. M. yesterday.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.........LONDON,
WORLD'S FAIR.........NEW-YORK,
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.........PARIS,

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER.
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and corner John and Nassau sts. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 439, July 18, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 439.
11, 44, 62, 21, 3, 24, 18, 49, 32, 29, 39, 58, 4.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 440, July 18, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 440.
33, 17, 66, 69, 75, 1, 70, 16, 74, 28, 67, 2, 56.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 491, July 18, 1868.
69, 45, 54, 73, 15, 19, 61, 31, 49, 14, 48, 65, 34.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 492, July 18, 1868.
69, 59, 46, 6, 29, 2, 64, 77, 25, 38, 48, 11, 45.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 159 Fulton-st.